

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4368.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1911.

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ANYTHING that Dr. Mahaffy writes is sure to have the flavour of his vigorous personality, and this entertaining work is no exception. Its object is to give a semi-popular account of Greek life and thought from about 150 B.C. to 100 A.D. Recent events, such as the great finds in Egypt and elsewhere, have made the author's 'Greek World under Roman Sway' out of date and inadequate; and this book includes a great deal of material not easily accessible to ordinary readers, e.g., the evidence of the papyri concerning Græco-Egyptian life under the later Ptolemies and under Rome. Yet, so fast has our knowledge increased that even here we find one or two points where a fresh discovery has made it necessary to alter a statement in the text. On p. 292 the author tells us: "Among the hundreds of literary fragments found on these papyri, I do not believe that we have recovered a single scrap of Aristophanes." We have now many "scraps," some of considerable importance; but perhaps Dr. Mahaffy means that no new play or part of a play has been found, which is true.

Setting out from the doubtful proposition that the Roman conquest was "a disaster to Hellenism"—we should say rather that it was the necessary condition of its continued existence—the author devotes the next three chapters

to a brief outline of Greek influence in the East-Inner Asia, Upper Egypt, and Syria and Lower Egypt—before the coming of the Romans, and in places such as India, where they exercised no considerable influence. Here we have an enormous mass of facts dealt with in forty pages; and that the result is not hopeless dullness or obscurity says much for the quality of the work. We suggest, however, that a chronological table would be of great assistance to the student lost in the mazes of Syrian dynasties and Jewish politics; and, if Dr. Mahaffy ever sees his way to enlarging the book slightly and adding illustrations, a few pictures of Indian and Greek architecture would do more than many pages of description. In the account of India we meet, not for the only time, with some unfamiliar spellings. Surely such forms as "Agoka" and "Çiva" are out of place in a non-technical work, though no doubt admissible when a Sanskrit specialist is writing. Elsewhere we note certain deviations from ordinary spelling and phraseology, such as "cicerones," "potestas tribunalis" (the only form we can recollect on inscriptions is "tribunicia potestas"), and the like.

Dr. Mahaffy next turns to the Hellenism of the Roman world, and supplies a series of chapters, all interesting, on the philosophy, religion, literature, &c., of the period; the condition of Greece proper, Asia Minor, and other parts of the Empire; the relation of the Ciceronian circle to Greek culture; and in conclusion, an account of some of the principal Greek authors of the time, Plutarch receiving most attention. The work is likely to be much used as a handbook, and it is therefore a most commendable feature that, both here and elsewhere, we get the results of a good first-hand acquaintance with the ancient authorities themselves, and not a rehash of other men's writings about them. We do not mean that modern works are neglected; indeed, they are referred to with some frequency, and not always with agreement; but the chief part of the material is gathered from Cicero, Plutarch, Strabo, and other writers of the centuries preceding and following the birth of Christ—from Polybius to Dio Chrysostom. In this connexion, while we find much to praise, we have one or two adverse criticisms to make. In the first place, why is so little use, comparatively, made of Lucian? It is true he is later than either Plutarch or Dio, but in style he belongs to their school, and deals more than either of them with the *vie intime* of his age—and we have no reason to suppose that the second century differed greatly from the first in that respect; his scepticism is useful as an offset to Plutarch's pietism; and he tells us a great deal about popular philosophy as well as about literature and literary men. Plutarch also is handled too much like an original philosopher, nothing being said, so far as we remember, about his undoubted indebtedness to Carneades, for example.

But such weaknesses as these are more than atoned for by that characteristic merit of the author's work—his power of making facts real and living. When so much scholarly writing presents past events as if they were not and never had been human, and so makes reading a wearisome task instead of a pleasure, it is a relief to find a writer who, without being shallow or avoiding necessary detail, tells us of the doings of people of flesh and blood, none the less real because they lived many centuries ago, and animated by motives which are still potent. Even where it is hardest to make modern readers understand the conditions of ancient life, as in dealing with the artificial dead-alive existence of the decaying cities of Greece, Dr. Mahaffy so handles his material as to present a vivid picture of Plutarch's contemporaries, with all their petty vanities and ambitions, their elaborate courtesy, and their over-insistence on minor social virtues, to the neglect of what they were no longer capable of—the great and important features of public life. He may therefore be excused for indulging now and then in what seem to us forced analogies with modern social and political phenomena.

But, since the work is obviously intended for students, we feel bound to note that as a handbook it has some defects of form and matter. In the first place, there is no bibliography. This is rather serious, as many who know little or nothing of the period will doubtless be encouraged to study it by this volume. Even the foot-notes might well be enlarged; for instance, when Strabo is quoted so often, the general reader has surely some right to be told where he may find further information about this important author, in the shape of selections, translations, or annotated editions. The revision, also, has not been complete; thus on p. 96 Renan is referred to as though he were still alive. But besides these flaws, which the alteration of a few lines and the insertion of a dozen pages might remedy, and besides some unimportant mistakes of fact, we note a number of expressions, and indeed a general tone in many passages, calculated to give a wrong impression. Thus the moral judgments which are frequently passed seem to us to indicate forgetfulness of that excellent though trite maxim, *autre temps, autres mœurs*. Such things as Plutarch's views of a husband's duty towards his wife; the treatment of slaves in the mines; the prevalent ideas of what constituted decency in speech; and many other topics, are criticized so as to indicate their distance from the highest modern conceptions of private and public morality, but not their advance upon certain earlier ideas. Nor is it shown clearly enough how men whose uprightness and kindness we cannot but recognize came to hold such opinions. Ancient society cannot be understood by abusing it for countenancing certain actions which we now hold to be wrong: we must study carefully the conditions under which it arose.

Such phrases as "shocking in their naturalism to modern refinement" (p. 389) are, we contend, not the right ones to use when speaking of a topic, delicate indeed, but handled entirely without coarseness and mostly from a scientific point of view, by Plutarch ('Quæst. conu.' iii. 6), whose arguments against prudery in such matters sound curiously modern. Passages of this kind, and others of an oddly provincial tone, are out of keeping with the author's abilities and the book's real merit.

The same may be said of several remarks which unintentionally convey a wholly inaccurate idea unless the reader is fairly well informed. For instance, we read on p. 96:—

"The comedies of Diphilus and Menander, now ten years old at Rome in Terence's versions, were spreading... Greek pictures of the lowest practical morals... And this Terentian comedy was but a fresh outburst, somewhat more refined, of the flagrant immoralities of the Plautine stage."

To any one not well acquainted with Roman comedy this can hardly fail to suggest, first, that Terence translated Diphilus and Menander more or less literally—a thing no Roman ever did—instead of adapting them freely; secondly, that no comedy was written or none of any importance, before him and after Plautus, whereas Cæcilius, to name no others, flourished in the interval; and thirdly, that Plautus was a particularly immoral writer. But one of his best-known plays boasts, and justly, that it is "ad pudicos mores facta" ('Capt., ad fin.'). Another, the 'Trinummus,' is rather wearisomely moral; and the whole atmosphere is to our thinking eminently healthy, although at times rather coarse. Indeed, Dr. Mahaffy is much less happy in discussing Roman than Greek authors. What is one to make, for example, of his mention of Catullus alongside of Virgil as greatly influenced by Lucretius? Slips of this sort are all the more glaring when a few lines further down (p. 105) we find so sound an appreciation as this: "The Romans were, indeed, imitators and pupils; but what pupils!" And it is odd that a writer fresh from a repudiation of Cicero should twice quote the 'De Imperio Cn. Pompeii,' or 'Pro Lege Manilia,' to give the oration its old title, as "the speech for the Gabinian Law" (pp. 140 and 186). However, one is ready to forgive such slips for the sake of the many illuminating passages, such as that on pp. 153 foll. on the curious indifference of the cultured Roman to almost all that a modern traveller looks for and studies. A book by an accomplished man of the world hits on points which would not occur to the scholarly recluse.

After allowance is made for all defects, the book is welcome and supplies a want. In conclusion we must say that the printing might be better, and will, we hope, be improved in another edition.

Wordsworthshire: an Introduction to a Poet's Country. Written by Eric Robertson, and illustrated by Arthur Tucker. (Chatto & Windus.)

BYRON wrote incredulously of the day "when Southey's read and Wordsworth understood." Southey has ceased to be read, but Wordsworth nowadays is at least available, and may be understood without a crib. Mr. Robertson would have rendered his long and painstaking book much more readable if he had refrained from giving prose versions of 'The Prelude' and other poems which illustrate his argument. That argument is far from new, but it is worth repeating and setting forth in detail. It is that the surroundings of Wordsworth's childhood produced for us the poet who was to reveal the world of Nature's loveliness to his generation and ours. The poet has himself supplied the clue to much of his mental development in this way, as when, in the note prefixed to 'An Evening Walk,' he recalls the pleasure he received at the age of fourteen on a walk between Hawkshead and Ambleside, from the vision of an oak

"fronting the bright west. The moment was important in my poetical history; for I date from it my consciousness of the infinite variety of natural appearances, which had been unnoticed by the poets of any age or country, so far as I was acquainted with them, and I made a resolution to supply in some degree the deficiency."

Hints such as these have inspired the researches of pious Wordsworthians like Prof. Knight. For them every line the poet wrote must be translated into terms of local colour, and every acre, tarn, pike, or path in the Lake District is haunted ground. It is Mr. Robertson's aim to picture the growth of the poet's mind as mirrored in his writings, and produced by his environment in many parts of the lovely country whose beauties he knew as few know them even in these days of cars and coaches. In tracing this environment in early days at Penrith Mr. Robertson makes much of the poet's renunciation of Inglewood Forest and its romance. All this seems to us a little strained and fanciful. He does well, however, to bring out clearly the great influence both of the schooldays at Hawkshead Grammar School (closed last year) and of Dorothy, best of sisters, and most sensitive of seers among women.

In the course of his survey of Wordsworthshire Mr. Robertson, sometimes with the assistance of Mr. Gordon Wordsworth, the poet's grandson, makes several corrections and additions on the topography of the poems. Thus the road described, 'Prelude,' xiii. 142, as "daily present" to his eyes at Cockermouth, is now identified, not with that stretching from Cockermouth to Isell, as Prof. Knight and Dr. Dodgson held, but with that which winds up to the summit of Micklebrows. The ride and gibbet described in the twelfth book of 'The Prelude' (208 ff.)

must no longer be sought on the slopes of Skiddaw, but on Penrith Beacon, where the initials T. P. M. cut in the grass indicated that *Thomas Parker's Murderer* had met with justice. Mr. Robertson remarks that the initials were not the criminal's, but his victim's. If we interpret them in this way, however, the poet is found to be as accurate as a poet need be.

On another point which has led to much theorizing, the exact site of the "meeting of the ways" where the boy-poet waited for the ponies which were to take him home to Cockermouth from school at Hawkshead ('Prelude,' xii. 287), Mr. Gordon Wordsworth has a new interpretation.

Others, like Dr. Cradock and Canon Rawnsley, have placed it on the Ambleside Road, by Blelham Tarn. Mr. Wordsworth improves on Miss Armit's suggestion, and names the spot as on the ridge between the road to Skelwith and the old pack-horse track leading over Wrynose. The description as given by Mr. Robertson is not easy to follow, but we have no doubt at all in our own mind that a Hawkshead schoolboy, if he wished to play the scout and command the old mule track and the lower road from Ambleside through Skelwith, would climb the first crag which rises sheer on the right some three-quarters of a mile above and beyond "the meeting-point of two highways" at Borwick Lodge. From the summit of this crag a view is obtained which corresponds word for word with that portrayed in 'The Prelude.' The "blasted hawthorn" indeed has perished, but the junipers and larches in its place are most noticeably blasted. There are the "naked wall" and the two roads, and the "prospect of the copse and plain beneath."

It is a fascinating study this, which sends us wandering through the mountains with 'The Prelude' in our pocket; and, if Mr. Robertson's text seems somewhat heavy to return to, the reader's task is much lightened by the numerous pictures of Mr. Arthur Tucker. Here is an artist who knows and understands the country he depicts—knows it not in one mood or season only, and loves it not only in the sunshine or the spring. He depicts with true Wordsworthian feeling the grandeur of the looming mountain, the peace and snugness of the Lakeland dwelling, the romance of winding road and distant fell, and the soft lights and shadows of driving mist and passing shower. Some letters from the poet to Lord Lonsdale, and from Dorothy Wordsworth, add to the value of an interesting book.

The Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East. By Alfred Jeremias. Translated by C. L. Beaumont. 2 vols. (Williams & Norgate.)

THESE two large volumes appear to have been written in support of the Pagan-Babylonian theory of which Dr. Jeremias, a pastor in the Lutheran Church, is one

of the protagonists. As stated in the first three chapters, which are described in the author's Preface as forming "a key to the whole," this may be summed up in the following propositions:—

(1) All religions and mythologies in the ancient (i.e., the pre-Christian) world were derived from Babylonia.

(2) The culture of the Babylonians which has come down to us was the work of Semites, although behind it was a yet earlier one which *may* have been non-Semitic.

(3) The Semitic Babylonians had a complete knowledge of astronomy, including the precession of the equinoxes and the correct calculation of the solstices, and all their myths are in effect descriptions of the different phenomena brought about by the movements of the heavenly bodies.

It is evident that these propositions require very different kinds of proof, and that while (1) may be fairly allowed to rest upon the parallelisms displayed by the legends of different and successive peoples, (2) can hardly be proved by other than philological arguments, and (3) can only be established by mathematical proof. Dr. Jeremias, however, will have nothing to do with either of the last two methods; and relies for the proof of his second and third propositions, as for that of his first, upon the allusions that he perceives in the Egyptian, Hebrew, and Greek legends to the imperfectly understood traditions handed down to us by the Babylonian monuments. Add to this constant quotation from writers of his own way of thinking, such as Prof. Winckler, and you have all the material that Dr. Jeremias here offers in support of his sufficiently wide-reaching propositions.

It might, notwithstanding, be possible to estimate the value of these parallelisms, if the earlier and the later legends were ever set fairly side by side, and the resemblances between the two pointed out. Dr. Jeremias, however, saves himself the trouble of doing this by the use of the word "motif," which occurs with irritating frequency in nearly every paragraph. Its sense is nowhere explained; but, if we may take it to have the same connotation as in music, it is intended to signify a continually recurring theme. Bescherelle's 'Nouveau Dictionnaire National' supplies the definition: "Philos. et Théol. *Motif de crédibilité*. Ce qui peut raisonnablement porter à croire une chose, indépendamment des preuves démonstratives," and we presume that Dr. Jeremias and his supporters understand it as meaning something which is not a proof, and is in fact less than a proof of the theory advanced, but which may be accepted as a proof by those who are convinced of the truth of the theory on other grounds.

A few instances of the application of this method to the words of the Old

Testament may here be given. "The Biblical chronicler," says Dr. Jeremias,

"clearly accepts the Deluge as corresponding to some historical event of primeval ages.... But the presentment gives an echo of cosmic and astral motifs. The Teaching of the Ages of the Universe reckons with a deluge and with a fire-flood in the course of the æons, which will include the whole cosmos. When the precession of the spring point passes through the water region of the zodiac, the deluge happens; when the precession passes through the fire region of the zodiac, the fire-flood happens."

He then "indicates [among others] the following points":—

"4. Noah is endowed with the motifs of the Bringer of the New Age. This is shown in the name and in the motive in giving the name, Gen. v. 29, which correspond to the motifs of the Expectation of the Redeemer.... For this reason the discovery of wine by Noah is emphasised, the vine being the symbol of the New Age.

"5. The Deluge corresponds to the great deep, to *Tehom*, in the earlier æon (comp. Gen. vii. 11: the fountains of the great deep were broken up; see p. 265, and compare the *ruakh* which causes the sinking, p. 265). After the Deluge a new world is built. Perhaps a faint hint of the new creation lies in the words of Gen. vii. 22 and ix. 1 ff....

"7. Noah's cultivation of the vine, and drunkenness, are motifs of the new age. In the fire-flood story of Sodom and Gomorrah, Lot's drunkenness corresponds. The sexual stories, which indicate the new life (Ham, Lot's daughters), belong to this class of motif.

"The modern interpretations of the story of the Deluge as a solar myth (Usener) or a lunar myth (Boeklen) are to be corrected according to this. To find a solution in myths is, in my opinion, going too far; so are also the interpretations by Stucken and by Winckler, who see in the Deluge only 'a celestial occurrence.' Since it is dealing with cosmic motifs, solar as well as lunar motifs are to be expected. The cycles of the sun and of the moon correspond to the cycle of the æons. In the duration of the Deluge, 365 days in P., and in the numbers 40 and 10 in the Yahvist, lie solar motifs."

This does not seem to us clear either in thought or language.

Dr. Jeremias sometimes, however, is intelligible without being coherent, as in the following passage:—

"Joshua is an Israelite figure of the Deliverer like Moses. His share in the law-giving has been suppressed in the text before us [N.B. Presumably the Authorized Version doubtless in favour of Moses. The passage through Jordan under Joshua corresponds to the passage through the Red Sea under Moses. The rescue from the power of Egypt corresponds to the conquest of the Canaanite kings. In both cases the strife and the victory are presented in the colour of the victory over the Dragon."

Then follows a list of "Astral Mythological Motifs," of which it may be sufficient to mention one:—

"The conquest over the five kings at Gibeon, Joshua x., shows the motifs of the conquest over the power of darkness (winter). Hence the number five....

corresponding to the five intercalary days, which fall before the beginning of spring and which represent the entire winter."

It is plain from this that the author does not take the stories in the Old Testament in their natural sense as traditions of historical events; but regards them merely as variations of a theme running through the whole of the book, and repeated at intervals under strangely differing forms. So in the story of the promulgation of the Law from Sinai we are told:—

"The double name Sinai and Horeb may be referred back to a foundation in a cosmic idea. The Mount of God is the image of the heavenly throne of the divinity. And this Mount of God is, as we saw pp. 23. i.f. [the allusion is to two points in the ecliptic], double-peaked. With Winckler, l.c., we would look for a cosmic meaning in the names: Sinai, corresponding to the moon (Underworld point, according to Egyptian reckoning), Horeb, the sun (highest point of the cycle in the hot region)."

It should in fairness be said that in the latter part of Vol. II., in which he deals with the later history of Israel and Judah, and the Prophets, Greater and Lesser, Dr. Jeremias occasionally abandons his search for "motifs." He gives some interesting parallels from the practices of nations contemporary with the Jewish kingdoms, as when he states that the cuneiform texts repeatedly tell of the finding of forgotten political documents, or explains that "political treaties in the Ancient East were everywhere ratified by marriage, that is, by sending strange princesses to the harem of the allied ruler." The abundant illustrations, consisting for the most part of scenes from Assyrian and Babylonian sculpture, may also be useful to the Biblical student. Even in their choice, however, an uncritical spirit reveals itself, as when the so-called "Coptic" figures of Athanasius Kircher, and "gems" of unknown and unnamed provenance, appear on the same pages as well-authenticated sculptures from the principal European museums.

On the whole, then, we fail to see what purpose can be served by this translation other than the bringing of Dr. Jeremias's Pan-Babylonian and Astral Theory before the British public. The title-page of the book informs us that it is "edited by Canon Johns," who contributes an Introduction. In this the best which the editor can say for "the particular theory of astral religion which Dr. Jeremias adopts" is that "it is less objectionable than some which have been set out"; that "whether it will stand the test of further investigation and fresh knowledge remains to be seen"; and that its merit "may seem to be that it will give scholars and booksellers employment for a long time." After this he tells us that "even if it be ever accepted, much labour will have to be expended upon it before any one thoroughly understands it," and that "it is admirably qualified for being written about, verification and confutation being equally unattainable."

Although we heartily agree with these statements, their utterance by the scholar who thus makes himself responsible for the introduction of the book to English readers seems somewhat cynical; but they must, we suppose, be taken as the preface to and the watering-down of Canon Johns's avowal at the close of his remarks that "the present writer differs considerably from Dr. Jeremias' opinions on many points," although he considers "it is not the province of the writer of an introduction to combat any of the opinions of the author nor to support them by other evidence." To this we may add that it does not seem to us the province of a scholar of Canon Johns's attainments to give the shelter of his high reputation to doctrines and theories the mastery of which, he admits, will cost much wasted labour. Is futile discussion on the interpretation of the Bible the right thing for a dignitary of the Church to commend?

It remains to say that, if Dr. Jeremias owes little to his editor, he owes less to his translator. As the author says in his Preface that it is to her "enthusiasm" that the English edition is largely due, one would not willingly say anything severe upon what is probably a labour of love. In the absence of the German text it is difficult to say whether the ambiguities and want of coherence in many passages are of his or her making. Yet the specimens given above may help to convince the reader that she has failed in many cases to hit upon the right English equivalents for the words of the German original. To her also, we suppose, must be attributed the transliteration into Latin characters of ordinary Greek words like *μαθημάτων* and *ἡμέρας*, although the Greek characters are given as well, and the orthography of such names as "Euridice," "Bokchoris," "Omorska," and "Dioroscuros." Lajard, the historian of the cult of Mithra, has his name converted into "Layard"; "androgynous" is written "androdyogynous"; and the epagomenal or intercalary days are indifferently set down as "Epagomena" (without the article), "Epagomenæ," and "Epagomenen." The goddess Ishtar is said to "bring destruction upon her lovers Kore and Persephone"—a mistake for which we hardly think Dr. Jeremias can be responsible; Boghazkeui is written "Bazhazkoi"; and "hemerologists" appears where the context demands "hemerologes" or calendars. So, too, the Book of Jubilees is quoted in one place as 'Jubiläen,' and in another as 'Book of the Jubilees'; while the diurnal and nocturnal arcs are called "the arch of the day and night." We look in vain in the list of "Abbreviations, &c.," for some explanation of the "V.R.," "M.D.O.G.," and "Z.D.P.V." often referred to in the text and notes; and, although the riddle is not hard to read in two of these cases, the omission shows carelessness. One almost wonders what Canon Johns considers "the province" of an editor to be.

Survivals in Belief among the Celts. By George Henderson. (Glasgow, Mac-Lehose & Sons.)

DR. HENDERSON is Lecturer in Celtic Languages and Literature in the University of Glasgow. His work on survivals of belief in the Gaelic-speaking area has a great advantage over most books on Highland faiths and usages in that it is the work, not only of a Highlander who knows his people, but also of a linguistic scholar, and a student of the ancient Irish heroic romances. We must be thankful for what we get from Dr. Henderson in the way of examples of beliefs and rites, though his sources are frequently Scottish newspapers and other serials of various dates. In the interest of a study of survivals it is extremely desirable that new collections should be made at first hand, with full information as to date and place, and, when possible, with the names of "percipients" and informants. Dr. Henderson might have told us in what region he himself has observed and collected such facts (not particularly numerous) as he gives on his own authority. There still exist, even in very accessible parts of the Highlands, almost all the beliefs and usages which the educational optimism of the early nineteenth century declared to be extinct. Many "surface finds" may be made even by sympathetic observers who do not speak Gaelic, and do not ask direct questions, but lead the conversation into the right direction by telling a few anecdotes. Among the best informants are Episcopal ministers, of Celtic birth and Gaelic speaking, who, having themselves the second sight, are trusted by their flocks. The Presbyterian too, like the late Dr. Stewart of Nether Lochaber, if sympathetic, as he was, learns much; and Dr. Stewart knew more than he ever told in print; for example, about divination with the shoulder-blade bone of a sheep (Dr. Henderson's "scapulimantia"), and the healing powers of stone arrow-heads, or elf-shots, and lore of the fairies. Lady Archibald Campbell, too, has published in serials a good deal of most esoteric matter, but a systematic contemporary collection of facts is still to be made.

Dr. Henderson has had the fortune to hear the tales, "to be told to the stones," of some native midwives. He supposes that there was once a distinction between the rites of non-Celtic (pre-Celtic?) and Celtic tribes; but really all mankind have much the same early ideas. Our author detects, in surviving sayings, traces of a stage of maternal descent, like that of the Picts, but probably the Picts were of the same race as the Gael: he justly remarks that there is no reason why "Aryans" should not have passed through a stage of female descent. That institution is almost universally accompanied by ample recognition of paternity. In Australia the specialist can perceive five distinct stages through which the maternal

shades into the paternal reckoning of lineage, among low savages. There is a good deal of discussion of possible traces of totemism, but it is not systematic. A curious appearance of "multiple totems"—a fish, bird, and mammal or plant connected with each clan—is not dwelt on by Dr. Henderson: the Campbells have the salmon and the bog-myrtle as well as the magpie (p. 167).

There are, in Irish romances, taboos between a given man and a particular species of animal, and there are tribes connected with the wolf; but such things might arise apart from totemism. The *gessa* or taboos are touched on here and there; and curious lists of surviving restrictions are given (pp. 293-7). Among these is "it is not right to make clothes on Sunday," obviously not of heathen origin (Eriskay). Of blood-drinking we find almost Australian examples, and it was by the blood-covenant that the Campbell father of Ian Lom, Montrose's guide and bard, joined the Macdonells of Keppoch. The fancy that the body of a slain man bled in the presence of his murderer existed, as in Western Europe generally. The Japanese, on the other hand, believe that the corpse bleeds at the approach of dear friends or near kin. Curious traces of pains transferred from the woman in labour to her husband are given; the midwife was thought to transfer the pain; the cases, especially those given from Mr. Ling Roth, rather indicate telepathy or self-suggestion (pp. 58, 61) than reasoned inference from ideas about "spirit-parts." That the soul can leave the body and assume various animal shapes is "common form"; so much so that a complicated anecdote from Speyside occurs in mediæval saga and in *Märchen* (pp. 82-7). Surely (p. 109) the title of Clan Chattan is not connected with the cat, wild or domestic: we had regarded the idea that the name "points to a belief in animal kinship" as a Lowland delusion. Gillie-Chattan-Mor, the eponymous hero of Clan Chattan, clearly did not serve a puss, but a saint. A curious legend of a fairy sweetheart in the shape of a hind, shot by order of gleyed Argyll during the campaign wherein Montrose "discussed him," is told by a descendant of the mortal lover (p. 125). The name of Oisín (Ossian), an affectionate diminutive, "little deer," is probably the source of the stories about Oisín's mother, enchanted into the form of a hind. The speculation on *Τρυγέφανος* (Athenæus, xiii. 57) as derived from a Gaelic divine bull (pp. 147-8) seems inadmissible: how can the burlesque word of the third century B.C. be identified with "the Gaulish Trigarnus, an epithet of the divine Tarvos, à trois grues, which figures on the altar of Notre Dame at Paris...." as M. Vendeyre suggests? There is not more plausibility in comparing the Dunn Cualgne with "the Minotaure," as Dr. Henderson spells his highly disreputable name. There has been a great deal of rather wild conjecture lately about the Minotaur: so far as we know, but one

Cretan sealing represents him (if he it is, without ears or horns) in an attitude suggestive of divinity. Again, the Welsh tale of the great boar hunt in the 'Mabinogion' need not surely be spoken of "as in origin probably to be derived from a belief in kinship with the boar." Does the much-hunted boar of Calydon look like a cousin of Meleager?

Dr. Henderson keeps insisting that "totemism is really no product of any conceptual [conceptional?] theory, as Dr. Frazer argues for [sic]; it falls under the wider category of Manism" (p. 198, note). This is pretty dogmatic! Either theory, or any other theory of the origin of totemism, needs to be based on a large collection of facts, and supported by close logic; mere assertion is of no value. We note a good passage on purifications; and, under "Illumination," a very pretty story of a haunted house (pp. 221-3). Hauntings, at least noisy hauntings, in the Highlands are, as a rule, set down to the spirits of the living, not of the dead: phantoms of the dead are very scarce. The common story of the Brahan seer is proved to be a *Märchen*, perhaps attached to a real Coinneach Odhar who, in 1577, was "wanted" for witchcraft. Unluckily, no reference is given to the document containing this information: we have heard vaguely that it exists in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh (pp. 232-242). The pages on sacrifice (266-88) make it seem all but certain that the Gael practised human sacrifice, and (pp. 276-7) there are horrible traditions of relapses into this usage. There seems to have been a difference of opinion between the Free Kirk and the Established Kirk minister as to the truth of what is called "the Torridon Myth" about drinking out of the skull of an English suicide (pp. 302-304). The reference given for the controversy is vague—"The Scotsman" in 1901, I think. The charms recorded have as usual, a Catholic veneer over common sympathetic magic. The Index is scanty.

NEW NOVELS.

Rules of the Game. By Stewart Edward White. (Nelson & Sons.)

MR. WHITE has fairly earned his place among the American school of novelists of action. The amount of physical labour described in this story is astonishing. Beginning with work among lumbermen in the Central and Eastern States—an atmosphere with which his previous tales have familiarized us—he carries the reader to the Far West, among ranchers and a different type of men and scenery. Like its predecessors, the book brings home to one the fact that America, both north and south of the border line with Canada, is almost exclusively a land of business men and workers. Mr. White's plan is to say nothing of ideas, character, or mental processes, but simply to describe work and working days, and

let his story grow, almost as it will, out of this long panorama of incident. The result is, perhaps, a little bewildering, yet we think it will interest the man of sedentary habit. No story-writer gives a more generous measure of material.

The Sovereign Power. By Mark Lee Luther. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS American tale of Continental aeronautics and love is readable, and would be more so if its language were clear "on this side." "They received their first warning New Year's of the giant mushroom that had sprung up in America" will puzzle the ordinary Briton. For the rest, the style is lively and good, and the heroine bright and vacillating. At Rheims, during the Grande Semaine d'Aviation, she discovers in a young countryman a previous acquaintance, the son of her uncle's old friend. He has been in the U.S. army (engineers), and is now perfecting under difficulties an improved aeroplane. Their second meeting deepens her interest and confirms his passion. Patient and tenacious, he is slow to declare himself until his machine proves a permanent success, and meanwhile Ann is attracted by a successful aviator who is also a foreign prince. The sequel we leave to the reader.

A Tropical Tangle. By Louise Gerard. (Mills & Boon.)

READERS who will condone the improbability of a coincidence essential to the vitality of this story will enjoy more than one exciting moment during its perusal. The heroine is a nurse who finds herself misunderstood by one of her male patients, and, when she is obliged by her duties in a mining district of West Africa to come into frequent contact with him, adopts a studiously forbidding attitude. He falls in love with her, however, and sees her made a fool of by a polished murderer. The end is cheerful, and the tropical local colour and sketches of West African natives are effective.

Four Millions a Year. By Colin Collins. (Greening & Co.)

A ROMANCE of the Standard Oil Trust is surely up to date. It offers a prevision of the wonderful results that might ensue if the Rockefeller millions were bequeathed to a British subject, with an implied condition for the distribution of the interest at discretion. This hypothesis is followed by the introduction of living notoriety under their proper names, hardly atoned for by the assurance in the Preface that the statements and actions attributed to them are strictly fictitious. At any rate, the achievements and failures of Bernard Tully the distributor are cleverly imagined. Through the Rockefeller Finance Institute he sways press and Parliament. He imposes

on the City the erection of classic statues along the Embankment. Leighton and Harry Bates are introduced to the man in the street. Then come more material schemes, e.g., compulsory examination in essential knowledge, hygiene, domestic economy, &c., before freedom to marry. When the United States are on the point of confiscating the American assets because Tully assists the British Navy, and the British railwayman imperils his country by a universal strike, it is discovered that Rockefeller revoked his dispositions by a later will.

HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

The Republican Tradition in Europe. By H. A. L. Fisher. (Methuen & Co.)—Mr. Fisher's short history of Republicanism in Europe is a clever and suggestive little book. It was written as a course of lectures to be delivered at the Lowell Institute, but it has none of the superfluous rhetoric which makes most lectures unreadable. It would, however, be interesting to know what Mr. Fisher's American audience, citizens of a republic, thought of the lectures, since the main argument of them is that Republicanism has been a failure in the Old World.

Opening with a brief review of mediæval theories and experiments, based largely on classical traditions, Mr. Fisher passes on to the Reformation, and shows how little the Dutch Republic and the English Commonwealth were in accord with modern democratic theory. The revolt of America helped to bring on the French Revolution, but even the France of 1789 was slow to accept a republic, and, as Mr. Fisher insists rightly, the Republican Constitution of 1793 was virtually stillborn. The republics created by French arms in Italy and Holland were short-lived; Napoleon preferred a simpler system. But the excesses of the monarchical reaction after 1815 again produced a republican movement, and Mr. Fisher's best chapters are those which sketch its history and the causes of its lack of success. The revolted Belgians of 1830, who deliberately chose a constitutional monarchy in preference to a republic, doubtless acted on the instinct of self-preservation, as Norway did when she separated from Sweden in 1905. But the failure of the Republican party in Germany in 1848 must be explained, as Mr. Fisher points out, by the fact that the majority of the nation saw in monarchical institutions their only safeguard against disunion and foreign aggression. A similar cause, together with the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, made Mazzini's hopes of an Italian Republic vain. In Spain Castelar's Republic of 1873 was wrecked by the Federalist agitation which it could not control. France alone of the great European nations has been fortunate in her republican experiment, but Mr. Fisher, possibly with undue emphasis, declares that the Third Republic "still rules over a divided nation."

In his conclusion the author touches on the current political tendencies which, in his view, make for constitutional monarchy as the typical system of the future. As an outline of an important subject one could wish for nothing better. Mr. Fisher has read widely and deeply, as the text and notes show, and he writes well, with a welcome touch here and there of dry humour.

The New Europe, 1789-1889. By Reginald W. Jeffery. (Constable & Co.)—In the heroic attempt to compress the history of Europe since 1789 into less than 400 pages Mr. Jeffery has succeeded fairly well. His book is not cast in a popular form, but it shows wide reading, and intelligence in the selection of episodes for treatment. The simple maps, bibliographies, genealogical tables, and diagrams appended to the text will be useful to the sixth-form boys and University students to whom Mr. Jeffery doubtless means to appeal. At the same time the book is by no means a model of its kind. Mr. Jeffery has to be brief, but he is not always clear; he tends to excess of detail while missing the salient point of a transaction; too often he adopts the obscure allusive style which is the fault of some able historians.

See, for instance, the chapter on the Peninsular War, fifteen pages long. It is readable, but the chief reason for the failure of the French—the divided counsels and personal jealousies of Napoleon's marshals—is not mentioned. The account of the Talavera campaign has not a word about Soult's flank march, from which Wellington escaped as by a miracle, although Joseph and Victor's folly in not delaying their attack until Soult was close to the Tagus was the most typical and fatal blunder of the whole war. Mr. Jeffery's brief reference to the geographical peculiarities of the Peninsula will not be understood except by those who have read Prof. Oman's valuable chapter on the subject in his 'Peninsular War.'

An unusual and not unwelcome feature of the book is the prominence given to Eastern Europe. The chapter on 'Poland, 1789-1815,' is well done, and brings out clearly the reasons that prevented Prussia from co-operating with Austria against France during the critical early stages of the Revolution. Brunswick would not have retreated so tamely from Valmy had there been no Polish troubles to tempt his master. Mr. Jeffery gives a fair summary, too, of 'The Græco-Turkish and Russian Wars, 1821-1831.' He has tried also to supply a more detailed account of Bismarck's policy than the ordinary English textbooks provide; it would be more useful for his purpose if it were more simply worded. The last chapter, on Europe from 1878 to 1889, is too scrappy: Europe's African preoccupations deserved fuller and clearer treatment.

A defect in Mr. Jeffery's book is the number of slovenly phrases and misprints. Misspelt proper names abound, such as "Seignebois," "Montaubon," "Trouschet," "Saxe-Taschen," "Liebnitz" (for Leibnitz), "Cartonari," "Herzogovina," "Bulsovina" (for Bukovina), and "Bliguières." Ordinary misprints like "campaign" or "seige" are far too common. Then we have phrases like "Koscinsko had great difficulty in avoiding offence taken to the peasants" (p. 164); "independent Powers were repudiated by the Diet" (p. 188), where the meaning is that the Diet declined to act as a body; "a society anxious to overthrow all political and social affairs" (p. 231); and "by 1896 this man [the Khalifa] had made the Soudan untenable," where the author means to imply that the Khalifa had made its condition intolerable from the Anglo-Egyptian point of view. The book needs thorough revision in these respects before it can be commended as a trustworthy manual for students.

A most useful book is *Documents illustrative of the Continental Reformation*, edited by the Rev. B. J. Kidd, which issues from the Oxford University Press. It is a collection not only (as the title implies) of documents, but also of passages from books and letters illustrating the troublous and complicated period of the Reformation in Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, France, Hungary, Poland, the Netherlands, and Scotland. The core of the book consists of the formal and official statements, whether of doctrine, political decision, or ecclesiastical judgment, round which so much of the history hangs. These are introduced by Dr. Kidd with excellent little fingerposts of explanation, much after the manner of Stubbs in the 'Select Charters.' Some useful notes are added, mostly in reference or biography. Dr. Kidd avoids the danger of explaining too much; sometimes, indeed, he falls into the opposite error. He might, for example, have told the reader whose is the translation he gives of "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott" on the page where it is printed. Not every one will remember that it is Carlyle's, or look back twelve pages to find that it is.

The question of translation is a difficult one, and we are not sure that Dr. Kidd's plan of printing the originals of Latin and French, but giving a translation of other languages, will be universally approved. Such a book, however, inevitably falls into the position of catering for two classes, teachers and learners, and Dr. Kidd has succeeded in making his book useful to both. Sometimes we could wish that he had quoted from the English State Papers themselves, not from the Calendars. But certainly we are in no mood to criticize, for a really difficult task has been executed to admiration. We miss something (since the selection is not confined to documents) about the abortive attempts in Italy and Spain; and (as Dr. Kidd says) more is known about Sweden than when he finished his book. But we are glad to have some Scottish documents, the inclusion of which, we are told, is due to Stubbs. The mention of that honoured name shows us how long the book has been in making: it seems, indeed, to have been meditated for twenty-one years. It is all the better for that; and our only regret, as we read the Preface, is that the University for whose use it was primarily prepared should, by one of its constant tinkering with examinations, have virtually suspended the serious study of the subject with which it deals.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Historical Geography of the British Colonies.—Vol. V.: *Canada*: Part III. *Geographical*; Part IV. *Newfoundland*. Both by J. D. Rogers. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The author of these books was undoubtedly well advised in his decision to give Newfoundland—the oldest of British colonies—a separate volume of its own. Whatever may be the hopes of statesmen and others regarding the probabilities of Newfoundland's amalgamation with Canada, the fact remains that its history has been something quite apart from that of the provinces which, by the Act of Confederation, became the Dominion of Canada. We can well believe that Mr. Rogers found no reason to regret the extension of his task which this decision involved. For Newfoundland has a story of peculiar interest, and we

are not surprised to find the author saying that he was "always entranced by the strange half lights, the shifting ideas, and the obedience to natural law, which the scene displayed" to him, when he was gathering material for the Newfoundland volume.

These books deserve their title, and no method of treating overseas countries could be more informing than the historical-geographical. Both volumes are closely knit and full of facts; but the author's style is the reverse of dry-as-dust, and we hardly think the most flippant reader would find either of these volumes "difficult" or dull. Although the volume on Canada is described as geographical, the author shows throughout a lively appreciation of the fact that, as he himself says, "Canada is composed of historical as well as geological strata, which do not merely belong to the past, but still remain exposed," &c. Indeed, the man-made part of Canadian geography can scarcely be overlooked by an intelligent observer of her rivers, forests, lakes, and mountains. Mr. Rogers says truly that "men's minds rather than nature welded the Atlantic with the Pacific across seventy degrees of longitude"; and we think the fact, and his own ingenuity and spirit in writing of these matters, fully justify the broad interpretation he has placed upon the word "geographical"; for this breadth of view makes his book of far more general interest than any treatise upon the purely physical features of Canada could have been.

The Newfoundland book will serve, we hope, to stimulate further reading, for the history and character of the colony are not nearly so well known as they deserve to be.

Nova Scotia: the Province that has been Passed By. By Beckles Willson. (Constable & Co.)—The author introduces this charming book with an apt quotation from the writings of that famous Nova Scotian judge who, when in motley, was known as Sam Slick:—

"I don't know what more you'd ask: almost an island; indented everywhere with harbours, surrounded with fisheries—the key of the St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, and the West Indies; prime land above, one vast mineral bed beneath, and a climate over all temperate, pleasant, and healthy. If that ain't enough for one place, it's a pity—that's all."

Beginning with the frank admission that he would rather live in Nova Scotia than in any other part of Canada, Mr. Beckles Willson soon shows that he possesses in full measure one of the most important qualities for the production of a book of this stamp. He loves his subject with an ardent and jealous devotion which makes him a little impatient of favour and attention shown to any of its rivals. In the eyes of the lover of the Evangeline country, of the silver-threaded, flower-carpeted orchard land of new Scotland, the tremendous trek of emigrant settlers from all parts of the world into Western Canada, which during the present century has been peopling the vast prairies between Lake Superior and the Rockies, is almost an insult to Nova Scotia. But Mr. Willson should understand very well both the causes, and the immense value to Canada, of the Westerly trend in migration. The handful of settlers (comparatively) who could make an orchard of homely Nova Scotia would be lost in the thousand-mile-wide wheat-field of the West. For its settlement the vast spaces of the West called urgently, not for hundreds, but for millions of men and women. Again, whilst a man

may obtain a farm in Nova Scotia as cheaply as anywhere in the Empire, it is only the West that can offer land-hungry and moneyless men farm tracts of rich land absolutely free. The work of clearing is negligible on the prairies. The free land is ready for the hired or borrowed plough of the almost penniless man; and for years it will yield rich harvests, even to the greedy tiller who makes it no return in the shape of feeding. That, we take it, is the secret of the "lure of the West."

Again, the young sons of Nova Scotian farmers, as they reach manhood, need farms of their own, and the most prosperous of these fathers is hardly prepared to furnish half a dozen farms for his offspring, over and above the parental homestead. Thus it often happens that the Nova Scotian farmer, instead of handing on his farm to his children (who have found farms of their own out West), is ready to sell it at a very low price when he wishes to retire. This fact should appeal to the emigrating farmer from the mother country, who, even though his capital be very limited, can, in such a province as Nova Scotia, often avoid the hardships and risks of pioneering and step direct into profitable homesteads ready-made.

Whilst making due allowance for the bias of the author's attitude towards Nova Scotia, many readers will share his somewhat apprehensive feelings regarding the heterogeneous character of the immigration which is now peopling the West. The absorption into its body politic of this cosmopolitan horde undoubtedly represents one of the gravest problems of Canada. But we incline to the belief, based largely upon the existing contrast between social and administrative conditions and public opinion in Western Canada, and in the western parts of the United States, that Canada will solve this problem upon lines creditable both to herself and to the British Empire.

Meantime, we cordially recommend Mr. Beckles Willson's book. Much may be learnt from it, and we hope it may be widely read.

Mr. John Murray Gibbon has produced in *Scots in Canada: a History of the Settlement of the Dominion from the Earliest Days to the Present Time* (Kegan Paul & Co.), a very readable and interesting little book. Its sub-title is rather a mistake. As a story of the adventures and doings of Scots in Canada it is excellent; but, with all deference to the fine colonists from the north for whom Mr. Gibbon has so much admiration, their story as here given hardly merits so spacious a description as the author's sub-title. In Canada and in Scotland the book should find many interested readers. It forms a stirring and well-connected narrative. The author tells us with pride that a good Scots accent is the best possible passport a Canadian immigrant can carry. And he adds, with all the pride of the Scot:—

"One occasionally sees the notice in connection with some situation: 'No English need apply.' If any Canadian had the temerity to say: 'No Scots need apply,' he would not only advertise himself a fool, but he would also probably be lynched."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

OWING to the death of Mr. Renwick, *The Statesman's Year-Book* (Macmillan) appears once more under the sole editorship of Dr. Scott Keltie. It is as excellent as usual, and almost free from error. It is wonderfully

up-to-date, and includes an admirable summary of the Census for 1911 of our own country, as well as recent Censuses in Germany, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, and some other countries. The maps are again full of interest, and that which shows projected railways to India deserves special notice. The Table of Crown Lands alienated, conditionally alienated, and unalienated has been altered and improved, but it still contains puzzles. Last year it gave no figures for land alienated in Victoria, and this year we are told that 23,433,950 acres have been alienated and that they have realized over 32,000,000. The table of 'Tobacco, Area and Yield,' is again useful, but it lacks some important figures. The yield has fallen off in Jamaica and in Natal, but New South Wales has increased her crop. The Bibliography of each country might possibly be enlarged. Under Austria-Hungary we might be given a few more books of travel: for instance on Tyrol. Since the Austrian list was published a new edition of Baedeker's 'Eastern Alps' has been issued. We do not understand why the books of reference for France, Germany, and some other countries include Baedeker and omit Murray. We have criticized the Index before, and continue to think that it could be improved. For instance, 'Wheat' is omitted, though the Year-Book contains excellent tables on wheat production. Of misprints we have noticed hardly any: "deurain" occurs, however, on p. 677 for *démain*, and there are other trifling slips. The book is easily first among all of its kind, and, if every member of Parliament would consult it, it would save him from putting many useless questions.

Spain, by Albert F. Calvert, 2 vols. (Dent & Sons), in plan and execution differs but slightly from the volumes of the "Spanish Series" noticed from time to time in these columns. The author states that "it is from the pictures rather than from the text" that he hopes to gain for his work "the commendation of the public." With the exception of Mr. Trevor Haddon's contributions, the illustrations are mostly reproductions of photographs, but these are of more value than the letterpress. Mr. Calvert has drawn largely upon Street and the Conde de Valencia de Don Juan, but he has overlooked Lampérez, uses his antiquated authorities carelessly, and often omits interesting and pertinent details. His account of the Escorial library contains no reference to Mendoza, whose manuscripts formed the nucleus of the collection; he writes of Santiago, and merely alludes in half a line to the university. He describes Santander without mentioning Pereda, and Elche without mentioning Castelar. On the other hand, we have rather too much of things and places that "would have delighted Prout." Thus, on p. 190, we are told that Zamora contains "corners which would have delighted Prout"; on p. 354 we read that Tarazona also has "corners that would have delighted Prout"; and matters go further at Lérida, where, as we are informed, "the town itself would have delighted Prout" (p. 466). Be this as it may, the inaccuracies in the text of these volumes will irritate the expert reader. A few examples must suffice.

It is stated (p. 214) that the church of the Cistercian convent at Las Huelgas, near Burgos, was "built by St. Ferdinand in 1279": St. Ferdinand died in 1252. Nor does it seem very probable that Pamplona was "taken by the redoubtable Duke of Alva in 1512," for in that year Alva was

but four years old. A certain "Sancho el Deseador," mentioned on p. 16, is unknown to fame: further details of this mysterious personage would have been acceptable. The Cid did not die in 1097 (p. 501) any more than Alfonso X. died in 1289 (p. 9), and an absurd fable about Alfonso, invented long afterwards by Peter the Ceremonious of Aragon, is set forth without a word of comment (p. 280). A marquessate is conferred by Mr. Calvert on that epicurean pedant Enrique de Villena, who certainly never bore such a title.

As with political history, so with literary. The statement that Lope de Vega died in 1637 (p. 20) is without foundation, nor is it likely that many of his plays were produced at the Buen Retiro (p. 39), for Lope was not a great favourite at Court, and was well over sixty before the little theatre at the Buen Retiro was built. The "remark" attributed to Don Quixote on p. 238 is a Spanish proverb current at least a century before Cervantes was born, and duly registered by Santillana in a slightly different form. "Armadis [sic] of Gaul" (p. 56) is a form not authorized by scholars of repute. There is no reason to suppose that Herrera and Rioja ever met, as suggested (p. 742), at the Casa de Pilatos in Seville, where a literary clique met under the presidency of the second Duke of Alcalá; Rioja was a lad of thirteen or fourteen when Herrera died, and was unknown as a poet during his lifetime: his reputation is wholly posthumous. The statement (p. 340) that St. Ignatius was converted in 1531 is incompatible with the inscription printed on p. 390. Whistler, who never visited Spain, is called one of "the pilgrims to the Prado" (p. 44), and a famous *espada* is transferred from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, though Théophile Gautier was careful to describe Joaquín Rodríguez as a "célèbre torero du siècle passé." But enough has been said to show that these volumes are carelessly composed.

The Customs of Old England. By F. J. Snell. (Methuen.)—Mr. Snell is a ready writer of wide sympathies and great powers of observation who has been interested in the literature and life of the Middle Ages, and desires to spread this interest among cultivated Englishmen of the twentieth century. His work is divided into six sections, treating in turn of Ecclesiastical, Academical, Judicial, Urban, Rural, and Domestic Life. The book has the advantage of being written with a fresh eye, and includes a number of things ordinarily omitted in a review of mediæval manners and customs. On the other hand, a certain unfamiliarity with the whole range of its thought is likely to betray the author into error. Thus on p. 48, when talking of the tokens of the Boy Bishops, he misquotes Barnabe Googe's words, "St. Nicholas money used to give to maidens secretly," distorting "used" to "made." In saying that "the only men of religion permitted to wear long beards were the Templars" Mr. Snell forgets the Franciscans, to go no further. There are several misprints of dates, e.g. pp. 118, 119: 1353 for 1253, 1351 for 1251, &c. The petition on p. 183 can be easily dated—1382. The chapter on 'Burghal Independence' shows that the author has not yet pursued his studies to the point of getting clear ideas. He seems to think that a grant of 25 marks sterling from the farm of the town of Liverpool in 1372 is one of "probable exactions arising from the system of fee-farm leases," whatever that may be—the farm of a town having been a fixed amount for centuries by that time. The freemen of

Liverpool, by the way, did not hold "of the King," but of the Duke of Lancaster. Little inaccuracies of this sort detract from the value of the book as an authority without lessening its value as an exposition, and we are sure that no one, not even a professional student of mediæval literature, can read it without finding something new and valuable.

THE stories of the outland West in Mr. Owen Wister's *Members of the Family* (Macmillan) are rendered more individually interesting by an Introduction in which the author accounts for, and glorifies in, his affinities with Wyoming and sage-brush. Twenty years syne, as Thackeray sang, Mr. Wister sat down to pen "his first tale of the West." Wyoming has changed since then—has changed, it may be, for the better. But Mr. Wister misses that fragrance of the sage-brush, those disordered herds and flocks. Sheep follow cattle, and after sheep the clang of hammers and all the advantages of Pittsburg. Happily, Wyoming to-day is still far distant from Pittsburg, and only Mr. Wister laments over the herds and their cowboys. Some such he introduces here. They belong to the family. Scipio le Moyné is the central and chief character. He represents French and English blood uniting, and he is typically American. Scipio appears as narrator, chief actor or chorus, in all but one of these tales; and that one is the least effective.

In that Introduction to which reference has already been made Mr. Wister confesses that among the formative influences in his literary life Mr. Kipling was dominant. But in our view he follows the master closely and disastrously. On the other hand, when Mr. Wister has absorbed the spirit of his literary forbears he is good and characteristic and interesting. It is clear that Mr. Wister has a personality. It is equally clear that he has a considerable notion of his own craft. Stevenson, Mérimée, Kipling, and Henry James went, on his own confession, to the making of this author's style and craft. They are an excellent staff under which to learn your business, and Mr. Wister does credit to them. He is one of the best and most independent writers of short stories in the United States. There is good stuff in all his stories, though we do not find them all equally arresting.

MR. HAROLD WILLIAMS in *Two Centuries of the English Novel* (Smith & Elder) has chosen a delightful subject, but he cannot be said to have risen more than moderately well to the opportunities which it offered him. He does not miss the salient characteristics of the well-known figures of whom he treats, but these, after all, are as well known as the figures themselves. It is in the faculty of more personal assessment and appreciation that one tests the critic, and here Mr. Williams is deficient, the general outline and intention of his work being better than its realization in details. The tone of his writing is pleasant and unaffected, but he seldom shows any close grip of the matter in hand, and, as a consequence, fails to stir the reader to attention, while logical or grammatical faults spoil our pleasure in reading. In the essay on Dickens we hear on successive pages that "David Copperfield," which the author himself considered to be his best book, shares that opinion with the majority of readers," and that "Great Expectations" is not only one of the last, but the most skillfully constructed and artistically faultless of Dickens' books." If, as we think probable,

Mr. Williams intended his volume in the main for young students, these faults, which might have been easily avoided, are not the less to be deplored.

Encyclopædia of Islam.—Nos. VII., VIII. *Arabia-Atrek*. Edited by M. Th. Houtsma, T. W. Arnold, and A. A. Schaade. (Luzac & Co.)—The 'Encyclopædia of Islam' began to be published in 1908, and with the issue of Part VIII. it has not quite reached the end of the letter A. If its progress is perhaps needlessly slow, it must be said that its quality improves. To English readers especially the difference in style is agreeable, and may be due partly to Dr. Arnold's accession to the editorial triumvirate.

The great article on 'Arabia,' which was begun in Part VI. by Profs. de Goeje and Hommel, and is continued by Moritz, Schaade, Kampffmeyer, and Brockelmann, runs to nearly fifty pages, or one-tenth of the work as published so far. It is a notable article, full of fine scholarship and research. We distinguish especially Dr. Moritz's admirable history of the Arabic script. There is no more competent authority, and he has spared no pains to make his section as complete and thorough as possible. The illustrations of early manuscripts are interesting, but we should have liked examples of the *thulth* hand and the fully developed *ta'liq*. Dr. Moritz uses coins as documents in the history of Arabic epigraphy, following the example set many years ago by Dr. S. Lane-Poole in the Oriental fascimiles of the Palæographical Society; but it is a pity to reproduce the coins on a greatly magnified scale without mentioning this enlargement. Dr. Kampffmeyer's section on Arabic dialects is also of high value. Two other general articles occur in Parts VII.-VIII.: 'Armenia,' by Prof. Streck, who also writes many of the articles on Persian geography; and 'Arnauts' (Albanians), by Dr. Süsseheim. Both are models of their kind, and the elaborate bibliographies appended to them—as to all articles in this *Encyclopædia*—will be invaluable to students. The most important technical article is Prof. Weil's on 'Arūd' in Arabic metre; and perhaps the most out-of-the-way historical article is Prof. Juybnoll's on 'Atjeh,' with a dynastic list of the little-known Kings of Sumatra. As before, Prof. C. A. Becker deals adequately with Egyptian subjects, including 'Arabi Pasha,' concerning whose career he tries to hold a judicial balance; and G. Yver continues to write the articles connected with Morocco. We select for special notice Dr. C. A. Nallino's articles on 'Astrology,' 'Astronomy,' and 'Astrolabe,' and T. J. de Boer's on 'Aristotle.' Mr. Longworth Dames is at home in any Afghan subject, and writes fully on the 'Arghuns.' The Indian articles (e.g., 'Asaf Khān') are too short; and more might have been said about the theologian Al-Ash'ari and the history of Ascalon. M. van Berchem is so great an authority on Saracenic architecture that we are disappointed with the brevity of his article. Perhaps he reserves himself for 'Mosque' and 'Madrasah,' where we shall look for greater detail.

The Manors of Suffolk: Notes on their History and Devolution.—Vol. VII. *The Hundreds of Thingoe, Thredling, Wangford, and Wilford*. By W. A. Copinger. (Privately printed.)—Dr. Copinger, before his lamented death in March, 1910, completed his *magnum opus* on the manors of Suffolk. To this seventh volume he added a copious Index to the whole series. It will be a satis-

faction to the author's numerous Suffolk friends to find an excellent portrait of him, in his LL.D. robes, as a frontispiece to this book. He was a man of much modesty, and pleasantly remarks in the Preface that

"some of the subscribers have suggested that a portrait of the author should be given in this last volume, and the author has had the weakness to fall in with the suggestion, which was no doubt a conservative survival of the old county history features."

The manors dealt with in these 400 pages are those of the Hundreds of Thingoe, Thredling, Wangford, and Wilford. Reproductions are provided of the earliest maps of each of these ancient divisions, namely, those by Saxton (1576), Speed (1610), and Bowen (1777). The early history and devolution of each manor are dealt with after the same exhaustive and patient fashion which characterized the earlier volumes. The amount of research necessary to bring such a work as this to completion is very extensive, and it is a marvel to find it accomplished by a single hand. The later stories of some of the more important manors long held by distinguished families, such as Hengrave and Ickworth, are told with considerable circumstance. Much of the exceptional history of the manor of Mettingham was related many years ago in Suckling's history of the county, and the remarkable translation of the old collegiate foundation of Raveningham, in the first instance to a new church at Norton Subcourse, and afterwards to Mettingham Castle in 1394, has been set forth with some detail in the second volume of the Victoria 'History of Suffolk.' Dr. Copinger, however, was the first to print the full and highly interesting survey of this collegiate castle from the Add. MSS. of the British Museum. This survey was made by John Hide in 1582 for Sir Nicholas Bacon, just before his purchase of the estate. The gatehouse and other "decayed lodgings" are described in detail; the whole of the buildings were encircled by "a mote and a fayre stone wall," 31 ft. 6 in. high, but decayed in places.

Little Dorrit (2 vols.) and *Reprinted Pieces*, &c.—the latter volume comprising also 'The Lamplighter,' 'To be Read at Dusk,' and 'Sunday under Three Heads'—have just been added to the handsome "Dickens Centenary Edition" (Chapman & Hall). Of 'Little Dorrit' it has long been the fashion for critics to speak apologetically as of an unfortunate attempt, productive principally of depressing dullness. Even Mr. Chesterton discounts much lavish praise by dubbing it "the one collapse." We have hopes, however, that the dictum of so exalted an iconoclast as Mr. Bernard Shaw, delivered some three years since, to the effect that it is "one of the greatest books ever written in the English language," may already have borne fruit in restoring to Mr. Edmund Sparkler, the patriarchal Casby, and above all "Mr. F.'s Aunt," something of the vogue which is certainly their due. For making or renewing acquaintance with those illustrious figures and the others of their unjustly neglected world we can imagine no more attractive medium than the present volumes. We do not, however, really believe that 'Little Dorrit' has lost popularity, though its little heroine has no pathetic and early demise.

THE anonymous author of *Cotbank and its Folks* (T. N. Foulis) has already charmed a large circle of readers by various little books dealing for the most part with the

homelier life of Scotland some sixty to eighty years ago. The present work is of the same character. The writer, who must be a veteran in years, goes back on his early youth and recalls some of the scenes, personages, and customs of the remote Forfarshire village in which he was brought up. The reminiscences are slight, but their interest is commanding by reason of the simplicity, the naturalness, and the sympathy of the narrative. Scottish readers will find many a long-forgotten homely word revived in these pages, such as the "flourish" with which the country folks were wont to strike fire from a flint before the days of lucifer matches. The illustrations of Miss H. C. Preston Macgoun are admirably in keeping with the text.

The Frankfort Book-Fair, the Franco-jordien Emporium of Henri Estienne. Edited, with Historical Introduction, Original Latin Text with English Translation on Opposite Pages, and Notes, by James Westfall Thompson.—Under this title, the Caxton Club of Chicago have published not only the text and a good translation of the well-known Tract of Stephanus on the Frankfort Book-Fair, but also an Historical Introduction which traces the history of bookselling in general, and the Frankfort Book-Fair in particular, from the invention of printing to the last publication of the Fair catalogue in 1749, giving in addition reproductions of views of Frankfort in 1485, 1552, 1612, 1628, and 1637, half a hundred Frankfort woodcuts, and some facsimiles. The type, designed by Mr. R. F. Seymour, a member of the Club, has an extremely fine effect, and harmonizes well with the woodcuts strewn over the pages, though hardly as satisfactorily with the italic of the notes.

The tract of Stephanus which gives the title to this volume, and is its nominal centre of interest, contains very little information about the Fair itself, in comparison to the classical learning by which it is over-weighted, but Mr. Thompson's Introduction fully compensates for this lack. His amazing industry and wide knowledge of the literature of the subject have enabled him to bring together a most interesting history of the Fair, though a somewhat speculative treatment of post-medieval Latin has resulted in some dubious things, such as John of Jandun, a name which is apparently a doublet of Balbus (Joannes Januensis), and the proof he has discovered of the versatility of the early booksellers. It is not wonderful that there are one or two misprints, too, in the names of early printers. We observe that Mr. Thompson accepts the theory that the documents as to the "ars scribendi" of Waldfogel at Avignon in 1444 relate to printing, a view which does not carry with it the support of the leading authorities on the subject. One might read, too, Mr. Thompson's account without being aware that the Coster-Gutenberg controversy is still open—so much so, in fact, that the article on 'Typography' in the new 'Encyclopædia Britannica' dismisses the claims of Gutenberg altogether after a lengthy review of the evidence. The preliminary study of the development of printing is followed by one of bookselling, which will be found specially interesting, and in which the growth of Frankfort as a centre is traced with completeness. Its history and its decline are treated with a minuteness of detail which leaves nothing to desire. The members of the Club are to be congratulated on the notable book that has been issued to them, and Mr. Thompson on his choice and treatment of his subject.

DR. HEADLAM'S 'AGAMEMNON.'

July 10, 1911.

Will you permit me, on behalf of the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, to give publicity to a curious fact which has recently come to light? It concerns the Introduction to the late Dr. Walter Headlam's edition of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus, published by the Press, under the editorship of Mr. A. C. Pearson, in 1910.

Shortly after Dr. Headlam's sudden death in 1908, it was decided to collect all the materials relating to the 'Agamemnon' which could be found among his papers, with the view of publishing an edition of the play. The materials when brought together were found to consist of an English verse translation, a number of critical notes and emendations, some fragments of a commentary, and an Introduction (partly in Dr. Headlam's own hand, and partly typewritten) dealing mainly with the plot of the play. From these Mr. A. C. Pearson constructed the edition issued by the University Press in 1910.

It has recently come to our knowledge that the Introduction and a few of the notes are the work of Mr. A. E. A. W. Smyth, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the present librarian of the House of Commons. Some years ago Mr. Austin Smyth submitted the manuscript of an edition of the 'Agamemnon' to a well-known publisher. It was referred to Dr. Headlam for his criticism, and it seems certain that Dr. Headlam (struck, as I imagine, by the similarity of the views expressed in it to those which he had long entertained himself) took a copy of the Introduction. This copy was found among his papers, and, as some part of it was in his own handwriting, it was only natural that those who examined his manuscripts in the first instance, and the editor to whom they were subsequently handed over, should suppose that it was Dr. Headlam's own work. We are not in a position to know exactly what lines Dr. Headlam had laid down for his projected edition of the 'Agamemnon'; we only know that his study of Æschylus was conceived on the largest scale—too large, it may be, for any single individual to cope with in an adequate manner. In any case it cannot be doubted by any one who knew him that he must have intended, when he came to write his own Introduction to the 'Agamemnon'—a task which unhappily he never accomplished—to make all due acknowledgment to the author whose work he had copied out. Most likely he thought that, by the time his own edition appeared, that of Mr. Smyth would have been already in the hands of the public. It is only very lately that Mr. Smyth has called our attention to the quite involuntary plagiarism of which we have been guilty. He has done so in the kindest possible way, and it is a great satisfaction to us to feel that he is in cordial agreement with us on the whole matter. His unintentional contribution has been a material addition to the interest and usefulness of the book. It only remains to be said that, in future issues, full acknowledgment of his share in the work will of course be made.

M. R. JAMES,

Chairman of the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ELECTION IN KENT.

I HAVE permission to print the following extract from the unpublished diary of the head of one of the great Kentish families during the reign of Charles II. It gives a very vivid and detailed account of the election of two members for Kent to the Parliament which was called after the dissolution of the Pensionary Parliament, which had lasted from 1661 to the end of 1678. This general election was an extremely critical one, and was fought with the utmost keenness throughout the country. But it would appear that, owing to the long time which had elapsed since the last election, the greatest possible vagueness existed on the part of officials, candidates, and all concerned, as to procedure and as to qualifications of voters; and this narrative gives a most interesting picture of the "happy-go-lucky" manner in which the affair was carried out, at any rate in Kent. There may be records existing of elections in other parts of the country which would confirm this one, but I am not aware of any.

It will be noted that it was not until "after about 200 had been polled" that the advisability of coming to some rule as to voting qualifications occurred to anybody; that the candidates and the Sheriff then made their own rules, apparently without any but the remotest reference to precedent; and that "the questions which did occasionally arise" during the election were settled in a delightfully unconventional manner by what "seemed to be the sense of gentlemen," the problem of the Quaker voters alone remaining undetermined. "Plumping" was regarded as "hardly loyal." But, apart from all this, the picturesqueness of the whole scene, as day after day one contingent of voters on horseback and then another, as they were wanted, came riding from the outlying districts to the polling house on the open down, using just sufficient violence to gain the required end without giving good ground for a cry of intimidation, is in itself a justification for bringing this informal narrative to notice.

"Feb. 24, 1678/9.—Monday, being the day appointed for the election, we set out from Surrenden house with about 400 horse. At the Red Lion came in Mr. John Whitefield with a great party from Canterbury and Thanet. Then came in also the Ashford, Westwell, Hothfield Charing, and Egerton men. At Sandway came in Mr. Watson with a very small party from Feversham, Thoroughly, and those parts; and at Berstead came in two very great parties, one with Mr. Hales of St. Stephen's from Canterbury, the other with Mr. Campion from the wild of Kent. These together made about 1,700 horse, with which my son came upon the heath. Soon after nine of the clock, about a quarter after, came Sir Vere Fane from Maidstone side at the head of a great party; also Mr. Leonard headed a considerable body from the most western parts near to Surrey; so did Capt. King another, and Mr. Blome [?] a third from Sevenoke, and Mr. Smythe from Dartford. We had also some considerable from about Rochester under Capt. Minen and Stephen Bane. These all joined together in the field, and made the greatest party that ever appeared in any election in Kent. Not long after Sir W. Twisden came in with his friends, viz. . . . who altogether brought in about 700; Sir John Bankes from Rochester and Chatham about 300; and Major Knatchbull from Wey and Chilham and Willesborough and Mersham and the gleanings of Kent about 400; and these were all the parties, and in effect all the gentlemen they could get; and when we drew up it was in the judgment of most men full three to one against Sir W. Twisden, but we could not persuade him to yield it, but he resolved to poll. I desired to be determined by the view or by the judgment of gentlemen upon going round the field. He refused it, giving for reason that he did believe he had many votes for him among our

number which could not be discovered while we stood together. I offered for that we might draw out into 3 double bodies, that all for Fane and Dering together, all for Fane and Twisden together, all for Twisden and Dering together, which would presently decide the business; taking the entire body of Fane and Dering first together, and then adding to each of them a moiety of the other two parties. But this they would by no means agree to. Then I offered them that if Sir William would yield it either to Sir Vere or to my son, which we thought the stronger, the other should show with him, and then all that were with him would clearly draw out to him. But this by no means could be gained, from whence I think it may be plainly concluded either he did hope to divide Sir Vere Fane and my son upon the point of precedence, or they thought if they could carry it for Sir W. Twisden they could carry it also for some other of their party; and it was generally thought for Major Knatchbull, or Sir W. T. was under some direct engagement to some persons not to yield it on any terms, or they thought that most of our men, being such as lived far off, would go away and leave us, or it was a meer practice to put me to a vast charge—certain it is that it was generally said and wrote down from London that Sir W. T. would poll if he had but 300 men, wh. I did not believe till I found it to our cost. At last the poll, being insisted on, could not be denied, but the sheriff as well as the parties were all inexperienced in the business, and some time was spent before they could settle to it. They chose 3 clerks, appointed all. I think, by the sheriffs. Then they chose each 2 gentlemen to look over the clerks. They had pen-built the house, and it was desired to poll the house first that they might go home; but the fools got quite under the house and came next to the latch, or made so much noise as we could hardly hear who they were for. After about 200 had been polled it was mentioned that all should be sworn, which was agreed on both sides so that every one single had the book given him by the undersheriffs with the charge to make true answers to such questions as should be asked him: (1) whether he had £40 per an. treated in the commission, (2) whether he was resident in the county, (3) if there were any cause (if he were 21), (4) what was his name, (5) if he had been polled before to this election, (6) who he gave his vote for. Then the name was wrote at length by the clerks under such pretender's name as he gave his vote for. That which was very remarkable was that almost all who were for Sir W. T. gave but single voices, which was indeed much to his advantage, but looked upon by the countess as a very great imposition and a thing very rarely heard of and hardly loyal, the writ commanding them to choose 2. But at this rate they proceeded till 6 of the clock and then adjourned to Tuesday morning. We had, as I judged, upon this day's poll about 120 more than Twisden.

"Feb. 25. Tuesday.—The poll began about 7 of the clock and so continued fairly on to 6 at night. I think we were before Sir William at night about 400. I was endeavouring all this afternoon to persuade Sir W. Twisden to give it over, offering him to take it as a favour from him which we would acknowledge upon another occasion, and that I desired nothing more than that he might quit it so, as it might be a faire occasion for us to owe it as a kindness, and so lay down some obligation upon us to serve him hereafter, which pursuing it to the utmost could not be thought to do. That it was plain what the issue would be, we getting ground still upon him, and it were better to part with it while it could be considered a respect than when it was worth nothing. He asked me why I did not persuade them rather than him. I told him it was easier to persuade one than two, and besides they were plainly before him, and he could not but judge it so. He said he would draw lots for it. I said not so, but if he would consent that first Sir V. Fane and my son should draw for it, and then he that did lose it should draw again with him, I would propose it. He said that was to his disadvantage because they would each two tell for it. I said there would be but one draw against him, and if there were some little disadvantage in drawing so I thought there was yet more upon policy. I could not prevail upon him to come to my accommodation, so at 6 of the clock the poll was adjourned to Wednesday. But the poll going on, and they bragging much of their recruits, we sent away also for more men to Mr. Watson at Lees Court and to Mr. Hales of St. Stephen's, both which were gone home, and to Cranbrooke, where he had many friends.

"February 26, Wednesday.—Before I was up news was brought me that Sir William Twisden had been half an hour already in the field, so I got up in haste and rode to the heath. I found

Sir W. Twisden was not there, but about 50 men of his side, headed by young Mr. Parker, had got up very early and possessed themselves of the place next the bar, as resolved to be polled first, so I stood by, saying nothing to them, but as many of our men as I could get together I let them get just in the rear of them, that so they might keep out others and we might have the next turne. About half an hour after down came about 50 of our men and my son with them, and riding hard up to them prest the former 50 with their horses so close as shoved them out of their place and got the post. I stood by and saw this, charging my son and all the rest not to strike any man, nor did they, only made them give way and switched some of the horses to make them give place, and my son had nothing in his hand more than a small timber cane not so bigg as his little finger. This was made a great matter, Sir Thomas Stile said they must require the sheriffs to raise the post committee, but (1) I hear there was nobody hurt nor threatened, (2) the business was over long before Sir William came on to the field, and so could not in law, whatever it was, be construed a disturbance of the poll, yet they made a noise of this and report two men were wounded; but Mr. Parker, being asked if my son strooke anybody, was so just as to say he saw no such thing. However it was something more than I could have wished, and I was very glad when I saw they did not take the advantage of breaking off upon it, but went again about 8 of the clock quietly to the poll. About noon they began plainly to decline, and we got ground of them about 3 of the clock. Sir Thomas Stile told me he would persuade Sir W. Twisden to give it over if they might have their friendship another time. I said little to it, but they desiring me to propose it to my son and Sir Vere Fane, I did so. They told me the matter was now too farre gone, and they were too sure of their election to take it upon any conditions, but they gave me leave to say that if Sir W. Twisden would yield it, it was a civillite to them and some ease to the county which they should take well from him, and it should extinguish all unkindnesse which might be taken upon this occasion. This answer did not please, so they continued to poll on. About 4 of the clock I gave to Sir William Twisden an account that Mr. Hales of St. Stephen's, was within an hour's march with 300 fresh men for us. That Mr. Watson had sent us word he desired us not to close the poll that night, for he would be with us in the morning with 400 men more; and just at that time Mr. Mayer of Maidstone with about 60 men came upon the heath for us, and I did not see four score men more for Sir W. T. to poll; and discoursing with Frank Twisden he said he knew of a resource of 100 men they had, but he knew of no more; so that Sir W. T. came to me and said he would refer it to me. I said I could understand it no otherwise at this time but that he yielded it to the others. He said he intended it so. I said if he did while there was any sparke of life in it I would not presse him to give it. He said he did confesse it to be desperate. I talked it out yet awhile and desired him to acquaint his friends with his intencens, and I myself mentioned it to Roger and to Frank Twisden. At last all agreeing to it I brought the undersheriffe to him to take his resolution from himself, not from me, which he did, and then by Sir W.'s consent Sir Vere Fane and my son were proclaimed Knights for that countie for parlia ment to be held this 6th March. Sir W. having yielded it, I told Sir Vere Fane we would not search the poll to see which of them had the precedence, but my son would yield him the first place, which he took kindly and so it was done.

"The questions that did occasionally arise were (1) Whether a man having lands in Kent and living out of it should have a vote. It seemed the sense of gentlemen then that he should not unless he did keep any of their lands in his hands and paid scot and lot for them to church and poor. (2) Whether one under 21 should be polled. It seemed in the negative, and several were [rejected?] on that account. (3) Whether those who have their freehold in Canterbury should vote. This was not much debated and may be disputable, Canterbury being a countie within a countie and the Charter confirmed by Act of Parliament in Henry 8th's time which it were fit to see, but it seemed to pass among us that they might. (4) Whether those who are freeholders in the Cinque ports, which are not within the countie, nor can be put by the sheriffs or juries even in his book among freeholders, may vote. This was not at all questioned, but taken to be the original practice of the county. (5) Whether voters who will not swear may have their votes taken up on the poll. It seemed not, and one was refused for that reason who came for us, and several others sent to know what they should

do. I sent them word to stay to the last, which they did and were not called, we having no need of them. (6) In case a quaker do produce another man to swear that he hath lands of £40 per an. This was intended to have been offered but was not.

OSMUND AIRY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges: Exodus, in the Revised Version, with Introduction and Notes by the Rev. S. R. Driver, 3/6 net; Numbers, in the Revised Version, with Introduction and Notes by A. H. McNeile, 2/6 net; and An Introduction to the Pentateuch, by A. T. Chapman, 3/6 net.

Cardiff Public Libraries Bible Exhibition, 1911: Catalogue of the Bibles exhibited in the Reference Library in celebration of the Tercentenary of the Authorised Version, with a Sketch of the History of the English Bible by the Rev. W. E. Winks, 3d.

Cobham (Claude Delaval), The Patriarchs of Constantinople, 2/6 net.

With introductions by the Rev. Adrian Fortescue and the Rev. H. T. F. Duckworth. Rendall (Gerald H.), Charterhouse Sermons, 3/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Connoisseur: A Complete Index to the Second Twelve Volumes of 'The Connoisseur,' September, 1905, to August, 1909, 20/ net.

Poley (Edwin), The Book of Decorative Furniture, Section XIII., 2/6 net.

For notice of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, Dec. 17, 1910, p. 771.

Garner (Thomas) and Stratton (Arthur), Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period: illustrated in a Series of Photographs and Measured Drawings of Country Mansions, Manor Houses, and Smaller Buildings, with Historical and Descriptive Text, 2 vols., 12s.

A splendid book, worth the attention of all lovers of English architecture and old houses.

Highways and Hedges, painted by Berenger Bengier, described by Herbert Arthur Morrah, 7/6 net.

Contains 20 full-page illustrations in colour. Mr. Morrah's text is worth notice, being more thoughtful than the usual prose of a "colour-book."

Macfall (Haldane), A History of Painting: Vol. V. The Dutch Genius, 7/6 net.

Medallie Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland: Plates CLI.-CLX. and CLXI.-CLXXX., 6/ each.

For notice of preceding parts see *Athen.*, June 10, p. 664.

Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement, July, 2/6 net.

Photography, 5/

By E. O. Hoppé, C. S. Coombes, F. Low, and others, with over 120 illustrations, including original photographs by the authors, and examples from the work of J. Craig Annan, Will Cadby, Alvin Langdon Coburn, and many others. Part of the Concise Knowledge Library. Ricketts (Charles), A Century of Art, 1810-1910, 1/

Poetry and Drama.

Bertrud and other Dramatic Poems, by the author of 'A Hymn to Dionysus,' 7/6 net.

How (Louis), Lyrics and Sonnets, \$1 net.

King (Clifford), Ode written upon the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

Reprinted from *Wales* for July.

Mooney (Joseph J.), A Miscellany of Verse, 2 6 net.

Pound (Ezra), Canzoni of, 3/6 net.

Rose (Henry), Poetical Works, 5/ net.

Rose (The) of Fairthorpe: an Idyll of the Hop Gardens, by J. E. F., 2/6 net.

Rowe (Alice E.), Songs of Home and Country; and The Imperial Ideal, 1/ each.

Smith (William Saumarez), Capernaum, and other Poems, 3/6

The author was Archbishop of Sydney, and the book is edited by his sisters.

Music.

Coronation Season, Covent Garden: Royal Opera and Imperial Russian Ballet, 1/ net.

With many illustrations.

Bibliography.

Stoke Newington Metropolitan Borough, Annual Report of the Public Libraries Committee, and List of Books Added, 1910-11.

Reader's Index, July and August, 1d.

Issued by the Croydon Public Libraries.

Philosophy.

Kant's Critique of Æsthetic Judgement, 10/6 net.
Translated, with seven introductory essays, notes, and analytical index, by James Creed Meredith.

History and Biography.

American Crisis Biographies: Stephen A. Douglas, by Henry Parker Willis; William Lloyd Garrison, by Lindsay Swift; and William H. Seward, by Edward Everett Hale, \$1.25 net each.

Bell (Kenneth), Medieval Europe: a Textbook of European History, 1095-1254, 4/6

Eddy (Mary Baker), Editorial Comments on the Life and Work of.

Issued by the Christian Science Publishing Society in the U.S.A.

First English Life of King Henry V., written in 1513 by an Anonymous Author known commonly as the translator of Livius, 8/6 net.

Edited by Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, with introduction, annotations, and glossary.

Holmes (T. Rice), Caesar's Conquest of Gaul, 24/ net.

Second edition, revised throughout and largely rewritten.

Jones (Rufus M.), Sharpless (Isaac), and Gummere (Amelia M.), The Quakers in the American Colonies, 12/ net.

Kimball (Everett), The Public Life of Joseph Dudley: a Study of the Colonial Policy of the Stuarts in New England, 1680-1715, 9/

One of the Harvard Historical Studies.

Lyte (Sir H. C. Maxwell), A History of Eton College, 1440-1910, 21/ net.

Fourth edition, revised throughout and greatly enlarged. Contains many illustrations.

Mills (J. Travis), The Great Days of Northumbria, 4/6 net.

Three lectures, two of which were delivered in an abridged form at the Annual Meeting of Cambridge University Extension students held at York in August, 1910.

Morgan (O. Morien), A History of Wales from the Earliest Period, including Hitherto Unrecorded Antiquarian Lore, 10/ net.

Oswald (Eugene), Reminiscences of a Busy Life, 10/6 net.

With 11 illustrations.

Richman (Irving Berdine), California under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847: a Contribution toward the History of the Pacific Coast of the United States, based on Original Sources (chiefly Manuscript) in the Spanish and Mexican Archives and other Repositories, \$4 net.

With charts, maps, and plans.

Sichel (Edith), Michel de Montaigne, 7/6 net.

With 7 illustrations.

Six Town Chronicles of England, edited from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, the Library of St. John's College, Oxford, the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Library of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat, now printed for the first time, 7/6 net.

With an introduction and notes by Ralph Flinley.

Tatham (G. B.), Dr. John Walker and the Sufferings of the Clergy, 6/

The Prince Consort Prize, 1910. No. XX. of Cambridge Historical Essays.

Testamenta Leodiensia, 1539 to 1546, extracted from the Probate Registry at York.

Issued by the Thoresby Society.

Geography and Travel.

County Coast Series: The Kent Coast, by Arthur D. Lewis; The South Wales Coast, from Chepstow to Aberystwyth, by Ernest Rhys, 6/ net each.

Both volumes contain many illustrations.

Fraser (John Foster), The Land of Veiled Women: some Wanderings in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, 6/

With 44 illustrations in colour and black and white.

Hearne (Samuel), A Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, and 1772.

New edition, with introduction, notes, and illustrations by J. B. Tyrrell. Forms Vol. VI. of the Publications of the Champlain Society, Canada.

Holidays Abroad.

An illustrated booklet issued by the Great Eastern Railway Company describing a series of tours in the less-known districts of Holland, North Germany, the side valleys of the Rhine, the Belgian Ardennes, and the Tyrol.

Homeland Handy Guides: North Walsham and the Norfolk Broads, 2d net; Yelverton (South Devon), 3d net.

Both contain many illustrations.

Howe (Maud), Sicily in Shadow and in Sun, 12/6 net.

With many illustrations, including pictures from photographs taken in Sicily, and original drawings by John Elliott.

Larymore (Constance), A Resident's Wife in Nigeria, 4/6 net.

With 41 illustrations, a map, and a portrait of the author. Second edition, revised.

Log of the Blue Dragon, in Orkney and Shetland, 1909-10, written by Various Hands, and now set forth by C. C. Lynam, 5/ net.

With illustrations in colour, and photographs, sketches, and maps.

Sunny Rhyl: Official Guide.

Tweedie (Mrs. Alec), Mexico as I Saw It, 1/ net.

New edition.

Sports and Pastimes.

Stanford Handy Game Book and Shooting Diary, 7/6 net.

Education.

Lee (Elizabeth), The Teaching of Literature in French and German Secondary Schools, 6d.

Forms Leaflet No. 18 of the English Association.

University Correspondence College, Calendar 1911-12, 1/ net.

Philology.

Burch (George J.), The Pronunciation of English by Foreigners, 3/ net.

A course of lectures to the students of Northam Hall on the physiology of speech.

California University Publications in Classical Philology: Studies in the Text of Lucretius, by William A. Merrill, 50 cents; The Separation of the Attributive Adjective from its Substantive in Plautus, by Winthrop L. Keep, 15 cents.

Ecolgues of Baptista Mantuanus, \$1.50

Edited, with introduction and notes, by Wilfred P. Mustard, Collegiate Professor of Latin in the Johns Hopkins University.

Harrison (Henry), Surnames of the United Kingdom: a Concise Etymological Dictionary, Part 15, 1/ net.

Moorman (F. W.), The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Issued by the Thoresby Society.

School-Books.

Dumas Père, Le Roi de France et le Roi de Navarre, 6d. net.

Edited, with vocabulary, notes, questionnaire, &c., by F. W. M. Draper.

Hosie (James Fleming), The Elementary Course in English: a Syllabus with Graded Lists and References, 3/ net.

One of the University of Chicago Publications.

Verdon (M.), Intuitive French: a Year's Course for Beginners, 2/

One of Methuen's Easy French Books.

Science.

Annals of Mathematics, July, 2/ net.

Beale (Octavius Charles), Racial Decay: a Compilation of Evidence from World Sources, 5/ net.

Brown (William), The Essentials of Mental Measurement, 3/6 net.

Darwin (Sir George Howard), The Tides and Kindred Phenomena in the Solar System, 7/6 net.

The substance of lectures delivered in 1897 at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts. Third edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 19, 1898, p. 718.

Eugenics Review, July, 1/ net.

Geological Survey of India, Memoirs, Vol. XXXV., Part IV.: The Geology of the Andaman Islands, with References to the Nicobars, by G. H. Tipper, 1/4

Henkel (F. W.), Weather Science: an Elementary Introduction to Meteorology, 6/ net.

Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, Transactions, Vol. IV. Part III., 2/ net.

Edited by Thomas Sheppard.

James (Alex.), Pleurisy, including Empyema and Bronchiectatic Conditions, 6/6 net.

Jennings (Herbert), Voice and its Natural Development, 3/6 net.

Fully illustrated by photographs, and drawings by the author.

Love (A. E. H.), Some Problems of Geodynamics: being an Essay to which the Adams Prize in the University of Cambridge was adjudged in 1911, 12/ net.

McDowall (S. A.), A Laboratory Note-Book of Physics, 2 parts, 2/6 net each.

Oxford University Junior Scientific Club: The Fertility of the Soil, being the Seventeenth Robert Boyle Lecture, delivered before the Club on June 3, 1910, by A. D. Hall; and the Growth of a Crystal, being the Eighteenth Robert Boyle Lecture, delivered before the Club on May 20, 1911, by Henry A. Miers, 1/ net each.

Richards (H. Meredith), Public Health and National Insurance, 6d. net.

The greater part of this pamphlet consists of articles that have recently appeared in *The Lancet*, *Public Health*, *The Nation*, and *The Westminster Gazette*.

Sargent (Percy), Emergencies of General Practice, 15/ net.

One of the Oxford Medical Publications.

South African Museum, Vol. VIII. Part I., containing The Stone Ages of South Africa as represented in the Collection of the Museum, by L. Péringuey; a Chapter on the Sources of Rock for the Manufacture of Stone Implements, by A. L. Du Toit; and a Chapter on Bushman Craniology, by F. C. Shrubhall, 40/

Twelvevrees (W. Noble), The Practical Design of Reinforced Concrete Beams and Columns, 6/ net.

United States National Museum, Report on the Progress and Condition for the Year ending June 30, 1910.

Juvenile Books.

Brereton (Capt. F. S.), Tom Stapleton, the Boy Scout, 3/6

MacGregor (Mary), Story of France told to Boys and Girls, 7/6 net.

With 29 plates in colour by William Rainey. This brightly written chronicle covers the period from the days of the Druids to the Republic of 1870. The volume is handsomely got up and should be welcome to all children's libraries.

Fiction.

Arnold (Lilian), Also Joan, 6/

A study of the careers of two contrasted sisters, whilst the man who comes near to wrecking the lives of each is shown to be, in part at least, the victim of circumstance.

Askew (Alice and Claude), Destiny, 6/

The heroine is a healthy pagan, and all she desires is happiness, but from the first she is haunted by bad luck and the victim of the sin and folly of her parents. She smiles, however, almost to the end, when something occurs in Egypt that freezes her smile for ever.

Brame (Charlotte M.), At the Eleventh Hour.

One of Stanley Paul's Clear Type Sixpenny Novels.

Burgin (G. B.), A Lady of Spain, 6/

A Spanish adventure which ends in a double wedding.

Dickens Centenary Edition: Our Mutual Friend, 2 vols., 3/6 each.

Everett-Green (E.), Clive Lorimer's Marriage, 6/

Clive Lorimer owns a flourishing plantation in Santa Lucia, where he lives with his beautiful but extravagant wife. She is apparently killed in the awful Mont Pelée disaster. He returns to England, marries, and lives happily with his family. The missing wife appears on the scene dressed as a nurse. In the delirium of fever he is thought to have killed her, but her death is otherwise explained.

Harrison (Henry Sydnor), Qued, 6/

An American story developing the character of a young man who makes a reputation by writing on Sociology.

Hartley (M.), A Sereshan, 6/

A tale of adventure on the Croatian frontier, including brigands and much fighting.

Hope (Anthony), The Prisoner of Zenda, 7d. net.

New edition.

Horlick (Jittie), A String of Beads, 6/

A light romance which brings to a happy conclusion the loves of a handsome Spaniard and an unchaperoned English maiden.

Johnston (Mary), The Long Roll, 6/

Virginia is the background of this romance. The story opens at the outbreak of the Civil War, and Stonewall Jackson figures largely in the narrative.

Leblanc (Maurice), The Arrest of Arsène Lupin, 2/ net.

Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Originally published under the title of 'Arsène Lupin versus Holmlock Shears.'

Lewis (Alfred), Gold and the Woman, 6/

The story of the younger son of a marquis, who, after difficulties and misunderstandings, weds the daughter of an American millionaire.

Literary Pageant, 1/ net.

A volume of contributions by well-known writers and artists which should be popular, especially as it is issued in aid of the "Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund" for the Middlesex Hospital. The editor, Mr. Stanley Portal Hyatt, has been assisted in his work by his wife, who suggested the scheme, and Mr. Werner Laurie guaranteed the whole cost of production.

Locke (William J.), *The Glory of Clementina*, Wing, 6/

More sentimental than satisfactory. Once again we are presented with a hero of unbalanced mind. A series of misfortunes, which seems well deserved, turns a person who, in the opinion of a judge, should not have been "allowed to go about loose," towards a course of premeditated villainy. His weakness of will having delayed any serious results, an enforced partnership in adopting a child reawakens his so-called conscience. Our sympathy is also expected, but not secured, on behalf of his partner, the lady of the title.

Moore (S.), *In Honour Bound*, 6/

The 'Honour' concerns a matrimonial engagement.

Reynolds (Mrs. Baillie), *Nigel Ferrard*, 6/

Revised edition.

Russell (Countess), *Five Women and a Caravan*, 5/ net.

The Preface notes, regarding three recent books on caravanning, that this one was written prior to the last two, and notes were made for it before the appearance of the other.

Serao (Matilde), *The Desire of Life*, 6/

Though the heroine is an English girl, the scene is mainly laid in the Engadine, amidst the cosmopolitan crowds that frequent the fashionable resorts there. The book is translated from the Italian by William Collinge.

Star (Maria), *Alistair*, 5/

The scenes are laid in Scotland, France, and Italy.

Swift (Morrison I.), *The Horroboos*, \$1

An account of a visit by an American to an unknown country in Africa. He poses as a missionary, and gets away with fabulous wealth, but, on his return from Europe on a great liner, is cast into the sea by the prince of the tribe he has robbed and maltreated.

Thackeray's Works: *The Fitz-boodle Papers*; and *Lovel the Widower*, &c., 10/6 net each.

Part of the Harry Furniss Centenary Edition.

Tracy (Louis), *Sylvia's Chauffeur*, 6/

The romance of a motor-car trip through England, in which love, jealousy, adventure, and intrigue figure prominently.

Yorke (Curtis), *Miss Daffodil*, 6/

A love-story.

General Literature.

Beach (Joseph Warren), *The Comic Spirit in George Meredith: an Interpretation*, 5/ net.

Canadian Industrial and Miscellaneous Companies, 6d. net.

Dacey (A. V.), *A Leap in the Dark: a Criticism of the Principles of Home Rule as illustrated by the Bill of 1893*, 1/ net.

Second edition.

Festival of Empire: *Book of the Pageant*, 5/

Edited by Sophie C. Lomas, with 40 full-page illustrations.

Jewish Review, July, 1/6 net.

Path, The, July, 3d.

A Theosophical monthly.

Tous les Chefs - d'Œuvre de la Littérature Française: Chateaubriand, Atala, René, Extraits des Mémoires; and Musset, Premières Poésies, 1829 à 1835, 1/ net each.

Working Women and Divorce: an Account of Evidence given on behalf of the Women's Co-operative Guild before the Royal Commission on Divorce, 6d.

Pamphlets.

England's Eleven Years' Government under the Single-Chamber System, from 1649 to 1660, by Oblon Gata, 1d.

Third edition.

Methuen (A. M. S.), *A Simple Plan for a New House of Lords*, 2d. net.

The author proposes that at the beginning of each new Parliament a new House of Lords should be chosen, consisting of 200 members nominated by the Crown under the advice of the Prime Minister, and representing both in number and opinion the parties into which the House of Commons is divided.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art.

Boppe (A.), *Les Peintres du Bosphore au dix-huitième Siècle*, 3fr. 50.

Hirth's Formenschatz, Parts 1-3, 1911, 1m. each. This well-known collection of designs is in its thirty-fifth year.

Poetry and Drama.

Angellier (A.), *Dans la Lumière antique: Les Scènes*, 3fr. 50.

A volume of verse which was passing through the press when the distinguished author died. The scenes are three: *Le Banquet chez Clinias*, *Le Secret de l'Opale*, and *L'Amant de Laïs*.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, Vol. XLVII.

Edited by Alois Brandl and Max Förster. The frontispiece is a portrait of Dr. Furnivall taken in 1901.

Music.

Brenet (Michel), *Musique et Musiciens de la Vieille France: Les Musiciens de Philippe le Hardi; Ockeghem; Mauduit; Origines de la Musique descriptive*, 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

Busch (R.), *William James als Religionsphilosoph*, 2m. 40.

Seillière (Ernest), *Les Mystiques du Néo-Romantisme: Évolution contemporaine de l'Appétit mystique*, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Brunetière (F.), *Études sur le dix-huitième Siècle*, 3fr. 50.

Faguet (É.), *En lisant les beaux vieux Livres*, 3fr. 50.

Lacombe (P.), *La première Commune Révolutionnaire de Paris et les Assemblées Nationales*, 7fr. 50.

Revue Historique, Juillet-Août, 6fr.

Philology.

Petry (L.), *Paul Arène, e. Dichter der Provence*, 6m.

Part I. of *Beiträge zur Geschichte der romanischen Sprachen u. Literaturen*.

Pichon (J. E.), *Leçons pratiques de Vocabulaire, de Syntaxe, et de Lecture littéraire*, 3m. 50.

Forms part of a *Méthode directe pour l'enseignement des langues vivantes* published at Freiburg in Baden.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. MURRAY'S announcements include the 'Life of Edward, First Earl of Sandwich, 1652-72,' by Mr. F. R. Harris, who has had access to unpublished documents preserved at Hinchbrook; 'Three Generations: the story of a Middle-Class Scottish Family,' by Sarah Tytler; and 'Campaigns on the North-West Frontier of India,' by Capt. H. L. Nevill.

THE second volume of Mr. Monypenny's 'Life of Beaconsfield' is to appear in October.

MR. MURRAY'S forthcoming fiction includes 'Chantemerle: a Romance of the Vendean War,' by Messrs. D. K. Broster and G. W. Taylor; 'Can Man Put Asunder?' the story of an ill-assorted marriage, by Lady Napier of Magdala; and 'The Miller of Old Church,' by Miss Ellen Glasgow.

THE July number of *The Journal of Theological Studies*, which is due next week, will contain 'An Old-Latin Text of the Catholic Epistles,' by the Rev. E. S. Buchanan; 'The so-called Missale Francorum,' by Mr. Martin Rule; Part III of 'A New Text of the Apocalypse of Peter,' by Dr. M. R. James; and 'Georgian MSS. at the Iberia Monastery of Mount Athos,' by Mr. O. Wardrop.

THE article on 'Fontenoy' in the July number of *The Edinburgh Review* is from the pen of Mr. Evan Charteris, and will form part of the Life of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, on which he has been for some time engaged.

AMONGST the articles in *Chambers's Journal* for August are the following: 'The Present State of the Scottish Tongue,' by Dr. W. A. Craigie; 'The Triumph of Motor Traction,' by Sir J. H. A. Macdonald; 'The Flying Machine in War,' by Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert; 'When George IV. Visited Scotland'; and 'Reflections at Inverawe,' by Lady Margaret Sackville.

MR. J. H. WYLIE writes concerning our review of Mr. Holmes's book last week:—

"My old colleague Mr. Holmes should not be taken too seriously, though there will be croakers enough who will welcome his latest pronouncement. He is a dreamer blest with a divine discontent."

"I worked for the same space of over 35 years as he did in our elementary schools, and I know that 'what is' is not all the drab failure that it seems to his weary eyes. There are plenty of Egerias all about in town and country, but they work unrecognized—*carent quia vate sacro*."

MR. J. R. WEAVER, of Keble College, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Modern History in Trinity College, Dublin.

WE are sorry to notice the death on Friday week last of Mr. Edward Dicey, C.B., a veteran in journalism and authorship. Born in 1832, Mr. Dicey was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar, but at thirty became a leader-writer on *The Daily Telegraph*, and with Sala was a pioneer in that descriptive writing which made the fortune of the paper. He was editor of *The Observer* from 1870 to 1889, and contributed till recently to various magazines his views on foreign affairs, being particularly conversant with Egypt.

Three books, 'England and Egypt,' (1884); 'The Story of the Khedivate' (1902), and 'Egypt of the Future' (1907), show this interest; and his other publications were mainly concerned with foreign politics or the results of his travels. Mr. Dicey was a well-known figure in London, and valued alike for his geniality and sound judgment.

THE Civil List of Pensions, issued at the end of last week, is this year more satisfactory than usual, and devoid of the anomalies we have had to notice on former occasions. Mr. W. B. Yeats is awarded 150*l.*; Mr. Joseph Conrad, 100*l.*, Lady Huggins, 100*l.*, and two daughters of Frederic Greenwood jointly 100*l.*; 75*l.* goes to the widows of Col. Conder and John Davidson; and 60*l.* to Mr. Charles Crawford, whose remarkable researches in Elizabethan and Jacobean Literature have been prominent in *Notes and Queries*. Mr. William H. Davies and Emeritus Professor Knight, as a Wordsworthian, receive 50*l.*

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of some interest we note: Housing and Town Planning, Procedure Regulations, Scotland (post free 1*½d.*); Civil List Pensions, 1910-11 (post free 1*½d.*); and Education, List of Training Colleges and Hostels, 1909-10 (post free 4*½d.*)

SCIENCE

The Golden Bough.—Third Edition: Taboo and the Perils of the Soul. By J. G. Frazer. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE astonishing fact that Dr. Frazer has been able to publish a volume of more than 400 pages a few weeks after delivering himself of two volumes of 800, and within a few months of having completed another four volumes of something well over 2,000 pages, is accounted for chiefly by his unparalleled industry, but partly also by the ease with which his well-known second chapter of 'The Golden Bough' has lent itself to amplification. There was no need here, as in the previous instalment of his third edition, to revise a theory of the general nature of taboo. His present concern is with taboos in all their concrete detail, or at any rate with the principles of taboo in their special application to sacred personages, such as kings and priests, who are the proper theme of this book. The former divisions of the subject remain unaltered. Dr. Frazer has, however, kept his eyes open for new illustrative material as it came in from the field, and has, so to speak, added in the margin of his former collection a host of multifarious gleanings selected almost without exception from thoroughly trustworthy authorities. Only the short Preface, and a section of 33 pages on hunters and fishers as a class of tabooed persons, would appear to be new in quality and kind.

The Preface reads a little curiously, because its main object seems to be to point out what the book is not about. Dr. Frazer herein regrets that the limits imposed by his chosen task do not allow him to trace the manifold influences which systems of taboo have exerted in moulding the forms of society and more particularly in shaping the moral ideas and directing the moral practice of mankind. This is a profound subject he says, which is "fraught perhaps with momentous issues for the time when men shall seriously set themselves to revise their ethical code in the light of its origin." He proceeds:—

"That the ethical like the legal code of a people stands in need of constant revision will hardly be disputed by any attentive and dispassionate observer. The old view that the principles of right and wrong are immutable and eternal is no longer tenable. The moral world is as little exempt as the physical world from the law of ceaseless change, of perpetual flux. Contemplate the diversities, the inconsistencies, the contradictions of the ethical ideas and the ethical practice, not merely of different peoples in different countries, but of the same people in the same country in different ages, then say whether the foundations of morality are eternally fixed and unchanging. If they seem so to us, as they have probably seemed to men in all ages who did not extend their views beyond the narrow limits of their time and country, it is in all likelihood

merely because the rate of change is commonly so slow that it is imperceptible at any moment, and can only be detected by a comparison of accurate observations extending over long periods of time. Such a comparison, could we make it, would probably convince us that if we speak of the moral law as immutable and eternal, it can only be in the relative or figurative sense in which we apply the same words to the outlines of the great mountains, by comparison with the short-lived generations of men. The mountains, too, are passing away, though we do not see it; nothing is stable and abiding under or above the sun. We can as little arrest the process of moral evolution as we can stay the sweep of the tides or the courses of the stars."

From this eloquent passage, as indeed from Dr. Frazer's short but pregnant tract of two years ago, entitled 'Psyche's Task,' it may be inferred that a hitherto unnoticed orientation of 'The Golden Bough,' regarded as a study of primitive superstitions, is forcing itself upon his attention. The place and function of superstition in the moral order is the question that is gradually coming to stand in the forefront of his speculative interests. It may even be that he is a little hampered in this volume by having to remain true to a predetermined scheme of topics. Certain it is that in the only new section, namely, that which relates to hunters and fishermen and their ritual observances, he takes occasion to launch out into general reflections concerning ethical evolution. The immediate case under consideration is the development of the practice of the confession of sins. The Eskimo hunter must observe the proprieties if the sea-animals are to allow themselves to be caught. To violate a taboo, as, for instance, to chop wood with an iron axe where the salmon are being dressed, brings bad hunting, bad weather, and bad luck generally. The remedy is to confess the transgression of the ceremonial rule. Dr. Boas thinks that the original idea was to warn others of the spiritual pollution affecting the guilty person, lest the innocent catch the taint and suffer with him. Dr. Frazer, with greater plausibility, argues that the pollution, or, as one might say, the sin, was in the first instance conceived as "something almost physical, a sort of morbid substance lurking in the sinner's body, from which it could be expelled by confession as by a sort of spiritual purge or emetic." Certainly the widespread custom of using actual purges and emetics in similar circumstances points to a notion wide or vague enough to embrace either mode of expelling the mystic evil. Dr. Frazer then goes on to show how out of a bodily there gradually evolves a moral and spiritual purgation. For him, however, in the later stage it is sheer superstition even as in the former:—

"This comfortable doctrine teaches us that in order to blot out the effects of our misdeeds we have only to acknowledge and confess them with a lowly and penitent heart, whereupon a merciful God will graciously pardon our sin and absolve us and ours from its consequences. It might indeed be well for the world if we

could thus easily undo the past, if we could recall the words that have been spoken amiss, if we could arrest the long train that follows, like a flight of avenging Furies, on every evil action. But this we cannot do. Our words and acts, good and bad, have their natural, their inevitable consequences. God may pardon sin, but Nature cannot."

These are brave words; but it is surely better that naturalism should walk humbly until we understand a little better what nature, and especially the living nature of man, means and is. Dr. Frazer's philosophy smacks more of the eighteenth than of the twentieth century. He sits in his tidy study even whilst he mentally surveys the welter of the world. "Superstition may serve as a convenient crutch to Morality till she is strong enough to throw away the crutch and walk alone"—there speaks the complacent and systematic rationalism of a day when evolutionism was not. Evolutionism of the modern type carries with it a sense of the incompleteness of life, of possibilities of growth, at present undetermined, but to be actualized, if at all, only by the creative effort which has both faith and longing in its train. "We can as little arrest the process of moral evolution as we can stay the sweep of the tides or the courses of the stars." If we can really further it, we can really arrest it likewise; and in no case is the evolution of spirit to be likened to such a lifeless "flux" as the redistribution of the particles of matter. Evolution conceived as a purely mechanical process—a moving platform—is of no use to anthropology. Bad philosophy can never make good science. Dr. Frazer may justly claim to have enlarged the mental horizon of his generation by his encyclopædic labours; but the philosophic interpretation of his vast conspectus of the facts of human life is vitiated by his failure to observe the fundamental fact of all—that life is life, and, as such, is evolving towards fuller life. In other words, life is evolving, not from "God" towards "nature," but from "nature" towards "God."

RESEARCH NOTES.

THE question whether electrical phenomena are produced by chemical reactions is of great importance to our knowledge of the constitution of matter. Dr. Gustave Le Bon, a pioneer in this as in many other fields, said six years ago that they were, and the statement was denied by some Cambridge physicists. M. G. Reoul in last month's *Compte Rendu* of the Académie des Sciences, however, describes some experiments lately made by him which go to show that Dr. Le Bon's view is well founded. Observing that all the chemical reactions which produce ionization of the surrounding medium are accompanied either by rupture of the surface or rise in temperature, he employed different metals at the temperature of the surrounding air, and exposed them to the action of chlorine gas, either within the cage of an electroscope or in a separate vessel electrically connected with it. The metals experimented with were potassium, sodium, mercury, copper, arsenic,

antimony, selenium, and tin, and in every case he found that there was a slight ionization of the surrounding medium, as shown by the increase in its conductivity. That the phenomenon was due to chemical reaction seems plain from the fact that it appeared commensurate with the extent of the surface attacked, and that in the case of the alkali metals it was accompanied by a white crust, itself possessing slight conductivity, on the metal employed. The experiments seem to have presented several difficulties, including in some cases the use of a Wilson's electroscope with a leaf of platinum foil and a platinum cage, and it was sometimes necessary to dilute the chlorine with an inert gas to avoid ignition.

In the same *Compte Rendu* is a communication from M. Louis Wertenstein describing yet another radiation from radium. According to him, it is emitted by the "active deposit"—a provisional term which one thought had been abandoned—of the parent substance, or, in other words, by a mixture of Radium B and Radium C. The new radiation is, according to its discoverer, of great penetrating power, and extremely absorbable. It is also difficult to deflect by a magnetic field, and is to be "identified with the projection of Radium D by Radium C." He says that he is now experimenting to determine, if possible, the influence which the state of the active surface exercises upon the new radiation, and the curve of the ionization caused by it. In the meantime he proposes to call it X_1 ; but it is to be hoped that other writers will not imitate him in so doing, for if they do, it will certainly be mistaken for the Röntgen ray. The whole terminology of the study of radioactivity is extremely clumsy, and, unless something be done to introduce order into it, will before long lead to hopeless confusion. This was predicted by M. de Hemptinne at the First Congress for Radiology, held at Liège in 1905, and it is a great pity that more attention was not paid to the subject at the time.

Mr. H. Geiger (of Manchester) publishes in *The Philosophical Magazine* for this month the result of some experiments on the emanation of actinium, which he finds to be a complex consisting of two products, each of which emits Alpha rays. The first of these, which he appears to consider the emanation proper, has, according to him, a period of four seconds, and emits rays with a range of 5.7 cm. The other, which he holds to be most probably a solid, has a period of less than the five-hundredth of a second and a range of 6.5 cm. He appears to consider that this explains the phenomenon observed by Prof. Bronson that the actinium emanation in breaking up emits two Alpha particles for each Alpha particle from the "active deposit." Here, again, the last phrase seems to correspond with the Actinium A and Actinium B of Prof. Rutherford and other writers, and it is a pity that some agreement cannot be come to on the subject. If this "active deposit" could be shown in its turn to emit a radiation like the new radiation claimed, as mentioned above, by M. Wertenstein, it might throw a light upon the family relations of the highly radioactive substances which is much needed.

In the *Compte Rendu* above quoted there is also a communication from M. André Blondel on "hydretelegraphy," or the possibility of transmitting sounds through water without the aid of wires. For this purpose he employs a bell, which can be rung by electricity, submerged below the depth at which surface disturbance is to be apprehended. The receiving apparatus consists of a special microphone similarly

submerged, and connected with a telephone. The receiver is syntonized with the sounds emitted by the bell by means of an oscillograph designed by M. Blondel and the comparison of the diagrams given by it with a tuning-fork set in motion electrically. M. Blondel finds that vibrations of from five hundred to a thousand per second give the best results. It is obvious that such an apparatus, if of practical use, would be of immense service as a means of communication between ships at sea, and would be free from many of the risks attending the use of aerial "wireless" telegraphy in war. One gathers, however, from the article that it would not be impossible to intercept messages.

In the same *Compte Rendu* appears a description, by MM. P. Villard and H. Abraham, of a gigantic influence machine made for them out of money contributed by the "Fonds Debrousse." It is on the Wimshurst principle, and consists of twenty plates of seventy-two centimetres in diameter without sectors. They are made of ebonite, and it is claimed that, by a special arrangement of the central part, there is no possibility of their "buckling." Its usual speed of rotation is from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred revolutions per minute, which gives a velocity at the periphery of nearly fifty metres per second. The normal voltage produced by it is a quarter of a million volts, although this can be increased, if necessary, by some fifty thousand. Its maximum spark-length is sixty centimetres, and its output at the normal voltage one milliamperé. MM. Villard and Abraham claim that it has already enabled them to observe phenomena which cannot be produced by machines of smaller size, and they promise an account of these later. This will be expected with interest; for the increase of power in machines for the experimental production of electricity has generally been followed by a corresponding increase in our knowledge, and it is thought by many that the clue to the difference between positive and negative electricity is only to be sought for in electrostatic phenomena.

At the National Museum for Natural History in Paris, M. R. Legendre lately delivered an extremely interesting lecture on 'The Physiology of Sleep,' which summarizes the latest researches on the subject. He admitted at the outset that it was impossible to give any exact definition of sleep, which was to be distinguished from narcosis, hypnotism, and lethargy, and devoted himself chiefly to investigating the cause of sleep, of which many explanations have been suggested. He showed by fairly conclusive arguments that this could be neither brain-pallor, nor intoxication by carbonic acid, nor the presence of narcotic substances in the blood, theories which have had in their turn greater or less success; and finally avowed his preference for the view of Prof. Claparède (of Geneva) that sleep is not the result of fatigue, but an inherited instinct designed to protect the organism against the ill effects of fatigue. He pointed out, however, that an injection of the cerebrospinal (cephalo-rachidian) fluid from an animal suffering from insomnia would produce the same malady in one otherwise healthy; and that experiments were now being made to determine the toxic substance present in the fluid in question. Some of these experiments were referred to in these Notes for March last, and, as there mentioned, seem to show that the effect of sleep is limited to the brain and nerves. Mr. Legendre's whole lecture is extremely interesting, and is reported in full in the *Revue Scientifique* of June 17th.

A new procedure in surgery is announced by MM. Mouchet and Lamy in a recent number of *Paris Médical*. When it is necessary after a fracture to hold two or more fragments of bone rigidly together until they become united, many different methods, such as stitching with metal wire and the like, have been employed. None of these, however, has proved entirely satisfactory, and the authors say that the best results are to be obtained by surrounding the part affected, after having carefully adjusted the broken bones, with a thin sheet of aluminium, which is then joined by aluminium screws. The reason for employing aluminium rather than any other metal is that it has less effect on the organism, and when pure and in sufficiently thin sheets, it is extremely malleable and easy to fix in position. MM. Mouchet and Lamy claim that the only three cases in which they have made trial of this method have turned out remarkably well, the bone in each case uniting without more ado, and in the direction required. It would seem to overcome most of the inconveniences caused by setting the broken limb in plaster; and if it does all that its inventors claim for it, it is likely to be generally adopted.

In a communication to the Académie des Sciences Madame Marie Phisalix sets at rest a long-voiced question regarding one of the so-called venomous reptiles of the American continent. The *Heloderma suspectum* of Cope has, as its name implies, long been thought to secrete poison in the teeth of its maxillary process; but scientific opinion has been divided on the point, such authorities as Drs. Weir Mitchell and Sumichrast being of opinion that the case against the animal was clear, while the Director of the National Museum at New York thought differently. Madame Phisalix, however, while handling a specimen in the Museum last May, received demonstration that the first opinion was well founded in the shape of a bite on the hand which caused great local pain and took seven days to heal. The principal general symptoms were violent sweats followed by loss of strength, and at one point syncope, upon which convulsions supervened. Beyond bathing the wound with ether, no local treatment seems to have been applied; and the only medicine taken internally appears to have been orange-juice to relieve the thirst. Madame Phisalix is of opinion that the poison is in time eliminated through the skin and the kidneys; but it would be as well to see whether local remedies like periodate or permanganate injections might not be effective.

The Conseil d'Hygiène of Paris, whose Secretary is M. Armand Gautier, have come to the conclusion that lead pipes for the conveyance of drinking water are a mistake, and that copper would be much less objectionable. Their reason is that the surface of lead sulphate and lead carbonate, which forms on the inner surface of the pipe in the first case, and in the long run prevents the poisonous lead salts from dissolving in the water, takes a long time to form, and is easily detached by a shock, such as that caused by a hydraulic ram. On the other hand, it is said that the salts of copper likely to be dissolved in copper waterpipes are much less harmful to the organism than those of lead, and might even be beneficial in small doses. The price of copper, constantly rising since its increasing employment for electrical purposes, seems to prevent the likelihood of the Conseil's advice being accepted. Aluminium, which can be produced artificially, and the supply of which is therefore virtually inexhaustible, should have more chance of adoption. F. L.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—July 5.—Lord Reay in the chair.—The ninth Annual Meeting of the Academy was held in the rooms of the Royal Society. The post of President having been left vacant since the death of Dr. S. H. Butcher, the Chairman delivered an address on the Academy's history during the past session, and referred to the losses the Academy had suffered during the last twelve months by the death of Dr. Furnivall, Dr. Peile, Prof. Mayor, Dr. Butcher, and Sir Alfred Lyall. Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, was elected President, and Prof. George Saintsbury, Mr. Alfred Edward Taylor, and Prof. T. F. Tout, Fellows. M. Henri Bergson, M. Jusserand, M. Salomon Reinach, and Mr. Forbes Rhodes were elected Corresponding Fellows.

On the same date, with Dr. Ward in the chair, M. Jusserand delivered the Inaugural Annual Shakespeare Lecture recently endowed in the Academy by an anonymous donor, who also endowed the Annual Warton Lecture on English Poetry. The President in introducing M. Jusserand referred to his many valuable contributions to English literature, which have made him known and honoured as a master of the subject.

M. Jusserand contrasted the brilliant obsequies that attended the funeral of Ronsard in 1585 with the tolling of the bell at Holy Trinity Church at Stratford for "William Shakespeare, gentleman." So little did the world heed the death of its greatest poet that, "at the passing of the greatest Elizabethan," the Muse shed not one tear. It was not till seven years after the poet's death that his friends and fellow-players, who had aided the first collection of his plays, apologetically offered "these trifles" to two noblemen who had been pleased to think them "something heretofore." The second edition was only wanted nine years after the first, and the third not till 31 years after the second. By the middle of last century the British Museum counted 300 entries of the word "Shakespeare"; it counts now more than 5,000.

The lecturer then dealt with the question whether Shakespeare was a moral teacher or a master of revels. Is the treasure in this bewitching garden of the Hesperides mere glitter, or real gold? Do we listen to the seer that can solve our problems, answer our doubts, instruct our ignorance, soften our hearts, brace our courage? or does the great book whose fame fills the world offer us mere revels, vain dreams, and tales of no moral purpose, for it has sacrificed to convenience such evanescent food as was served on Prospero's table?

Reviewing the poet's life, the lecturer showed that Shakespeare wrote with a feeling of pleasure and a mind of physical enjoyment through the exercising of a physical function. He followed his own "free drift," and the idea of his being held later the Merlin of unborn times, the revealer of the unknown, the leader of men of thought and feeling, the pride of his country, never occurred to him, and would probably have made him laugh. The lecturer explained that Shakespeare does not answer many of the gravest questions that from the beginning have troubled mankind. What he does is to place problems before us with such force that he obliges us to think seriously on them. He then passed on to Shakespeare's teaching as a patriot, and on those great social problems which in this modern world of ours fill so much space in the thought of all.

With regard to the information about himself which Shakespeare the playwright afforded, M. Jusserand differed from some recent commentators in thinking that few men have allowed less of their personality to appear in works dealing so directly with the human passions. "The works," said Dr. Johnson, "support no opinion with argument, nor supply any faction with invectives." The lecturer dealt with the moral effect of the plays on listeners or readers, and showed incidentally how sentence after sentence in Aristotle's "Poetics" reads like a description of Shakespeare's plays, not even his concessions to popular tastes being forgotten. The explanation, he said, might be carried much further, showing what a close pupil of Aristotle was Shakespeare, because he was, like Aristotle, a close pupil of nature. The Greek idea of a compelling fate, against which intention is vain, is shown in a Hamlet, an Ophelia, a Desdemona, and an Othello. The story was undoubtedly written without any moral purpose, but not without any moral effect. It obliges human hearts to melt, it teaches them pity.

M. Jusserand then discussed at length the questions of Art for Art's sake and Poetry for Poetry's sake. The world is full of beauty, he said, but, with our eyes drawn to the daily task, most of it escapes us. We want the poet, the

musician, the artist, to touch us with his wand and to say to us, "Look!" then we see and admire what we have looked at a hundred times before and never seen, owing to our "muddy vestiture of decay." Of such a sort is Shakespeare's influence on mankind. A sunset may pass unobserved by the vulgar; it will less easily pass unobserved when arrested in its evanescence and fixed on his canvas by Claude Lorraine. The artist changes nothing in what he sees, but he is present and with us just to say, "Look!" So it is with Shakespeare.

Let us not expect from Shakespeare, concluded the lecturer, what he cannot give. What he can is enough, and is of peerless value. By the problems he obliges us to consider, the concrete moral of some of his plays, their general healthy tone, the sympathies he awakens in our hearts, the amount of beauty he offers to our gaze, as varied as the world itself—by all this he renders us the one great service of drawing us out of our paltry selves, of busying us—not superficially, but intensely—with something other than our own interests. He raises us above the plane of everyday thoughts; he improves us by fighting in us the ever-recurring danger of our native egoism.

The part of the public, "the groundlings," who frequented the Globe Theatre, as contributors to Shakespeare's plays, could scarcely be overestimated. Shakespeare expected not one thing, but two: first, immediate successes with his public; second, the pleasing, happy, delightful satisfaction of a function of his brain duly exercised. To the coarse food the groundlings wanted he added the ethereal food which has been for ages the relish of the greatest in mankind, while it had proved quite acceptable to his groundlings too. As for Shakespeare's anachronisms, his faulty geography, his indifference to real facts (so complete that he would never stretch out his hand to take a book and verify the place of a city or date of an event), the poet seems to say, "Why take trouble?" He wrote only for men who neither knew nor cared. The plays were not meant to survive, and each had two authors—Shakespeare and the motley crew at the Globe.

The lecturer then passed on to show how, in spite of this, the plays have survived, and in an eloquent passage dilated on their hold on the world, increasing as years pass, and their fame in regions the very name of which was unknown to their author.

On the motion of Lord Reay, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to M. Jusserand. In proposing the vote Lord Reay referred to Shakespeare's acknowledged place as the world poet of modern civilization; and reminded the audience that by the election that day of M. Jusserand as Corresponding Fellow, the British Academy now included among its number the two learned representatives of Great Britain and France at Washington.

ROYAL.—June 29.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On a New Method of Estimating the Aperture of Stomata,' by Mr. Francis Darwin and Miss D. F. M. Pertz; 'Memoir on the Theory of the Partitions of Numbers: Part VI. Partitions in Space of Two Dimensions, to which is added an Adumbration of the Theory of Partitions in Space of Three Dimensions,' by Major P. A. MacMahon; 'The Kinetic Theory of a Gas constituted of Spherically Symmetrical Molecules,' by Mr. S. Chapman; 'Radiation in Explosions of Coal Gas and Air,' by Mr. W. T. David; 'The Mechanical Viscosity of Fluids,' by Dr. T. E. Stanton; 'A Silica Standard of Length,' by Dr. G. W. C. Kaye; 'The Properties of Oil Emulsions: Part I. Electrical Charge,' by Mr. Ridsdale Ellis; 'On a Class of Parametric Integrals and their Application in the Theory of Fourier Series,' by Dr. W. H. Young; 'Pendulum Clocks and their Errors,' by Mr. H. R. A. Mallock; 'On Ceratopora, the Type of a New Family of Alcyonaria,' by Prof. Sydney J. Hickson; 'Note on the Sensibility of the Eye to Variations of Wave-Length,' by Dr. W. Watson; 'The Distribution of Slide in a Right Six-face Subject to Pure Shear,' by Mr. E. N. de C. Andrade; 'The Viability of Human Carcinoma in Animals,' by Major C. L. Williams; 'The Structure and Physiological Significance of the Root-nodes of *Myrica gale*,' by Prof. W. B. Bottomley; 'Note on the Surface Electric Charges of Living Cells,' by Messrs. H. W. Harvey and W. B. Hardy; 'On Reflex Inhibition of the Knee Flexor,' by Prof. C. S. Sherrington and Miss S. C. M. Souton; and 'The Origin of Osmotic Effects: IV. Note on the Differential Septa in Plants with reference to the Translocation of Nutritive Materials,' by Prof. H. E. and Dr. E. F. Armstrong.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 29.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.

Mr. F. W. Bull read a paper on 'The Recent Romano-British Finds near Kettering.' After briefly detailing the finds which had been made since the time when Bridges in his 'History of Northamptonshire' referred to the existence of urns, coins, and bones at Kettering, the writer dealt with the finds during the last two or three years. During this period land to the immediate north-west of the parish boundary had been worked for ironstone, and as far as possible a look-out for objects of interest had been kept by Mr. Charles A. W. Brook of Geddington on behalf of the Earl of Dalkeith, the owner of the freehold, and by local antiquaries. Their watchfulness had been rewarded by finds of large quantities of pottery; numerous coins, mostly in bad condition, but covering in date the period of the Romano-British occupation; and many articles of ornament and general use. The pottery included some nice specimens of painted and Castor ware, and several very good pieces of figured Samian ware; while among other items a small bronze head, possibly representing Minerva, and a bronze staff-head consisting of a socket surmounted with the head of an eagle with a round object in its beak, were especially to be noted. The last-named item is very similar to one found at Silchester and illustrated in the *Archæologia*. Of buildings, none save a piece of cement flooring 9 feet by 12 feet, the remains of walls 3 feet high and 2 feet thick adjoining on two sides, and pieces of plaster and slates, has been found, though a long stretch of old Roman road was uncovered. Digging being still in progress, it is hoped that before long other and more important discoveries, including possibly remains of buildings, may be made.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Lieut.-Col. Hawley presented the report on the excavations undertaken at Old Sarum in 1910. The work included the uncovering of the site of the Great Tower.

Mr. Aymer Vallance exhibited a panel painting of Richmond Palace; and the Treasurer (Mr. Philip Norman) a bas-relief of the early part of the twelfth century found at Maze Pond, Southwark, on the site of Guy's Hospital.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 27.—Mr. Frederick Gillett, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the Society's menagerie during May.—Dr. W. T. Calman exhibited a number of living specimens of the brine shrimp (*Artemia salina*) which had been bred from Tidman's sea salt.—Mr. J. Lewis Bonhote exhibited a pair of Egyptian desert-mice (*Meriones crassus*) which showed a darker and more rufous colour than normal examples.—Mr. R. I. Pocock exhibited photographs of a hybrid between a male Somaliland wild donkey (*Equus asinus somaliensis*) and a female mountain zebra (*E. zebra*), and remarked that although mountain zebras and domestic asses had been previously crossed, no hybrid had hitherto been produced between this zebra and the Somaliland race of *E. asinus*. The period of gestation was twelve months and three weeks exactly.—Mr. D. Seth-Smith exhibited two immature black-backed porphyrios (*Porphyrio melanotus*) which had been bred in the Society's gardens, and remarked upon their possession of a well-developed claw on the pollex.

The Secretary remarked that on a recent visit to the ostrich farm of Mr. Carl Hagenbeck at Stellingen, near Hamburg, he had seen in the incubator fertile eggs of *Struthio massaicus* from German East Africa, *S. australis* from South Africa, and *S. molybdophanes* from Somaliland, the eggs all having been laid at Stellingen. He also remarked that on his recent visit to Mr. Hagenbeck's zoological park at Stellingen he had the pleasure of seeing a fine young pair of the common African rhinoceros, obtained from British East Africa, the exact locality being unknown.

Dr. A. Smith Woodward communicated a paper by Dr. R. Broom entitled 'On some New South African Permian Reptiles.'—Mr. F. E. Beddard read a paper 'On Two New Genera of Cestodes from Mammals,' based on specimens collected from animals in the Society's gardens.—A paper was received from Miss Ruth Harrison, entitled 'Some Madreporaria from the Persian Gulf, with a Note on the Memoir and some Further Notes on *Pyrophyllia inflata* by Sydney J. Hickson, D.Sc. This memoir dealt with a collection of corals made by Mr. F. W. Townsend.—Mr. C. L. Boulenger contributed a paper 'On Variation in the Medusa of *Merisia lyonsi*,' based on an examination of 400 specimens.—Mr. Cyril Crossland presented two papers, entitled 'The Marginal

Processes of Lamellibranch Shells' and 'Warning Coloration in a Nudibranch Mollusc and in a Chameleon.' As a pendant to the second of these Sir Charles Eliot contributed a paper on 'Chromodorids from the Red Sea collected and figured by Mr. Crossland.'

This meeting closed the session 1910-11. The next meeting of the Society for scientific business will be held on Tuesday, October 24th.

FOLK-LORE.—June 28.—Mr. W. Crooke, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. W. Skeat read a paper on 'Snakestones and Thunderbolts.' The two main divisions of the paper were (1) "Snakestones" (taken as a typical "fossil" belief), and (2) "Thunderbolts" of various kinds, partly fossil and partly artificially shaped stones. Enumerating first the different kinds of stones to which the name "snakestone" is given, the author mentioned the snake's jewel believed to come out of the snake's head—a most ancient belief in England and in the East; the snake's egg of the Druids of Gaul, a kind of marble called ophites from its mottled markings like those on serpents' skin, and the long waved markings of serpentine. Stones coloured like the eyes, tongue, heart, or liver of serpents, and found in the traditional cave of St. Paul at Malta, are still used as poison charms. With them may be compared the famous "viper wine" of Venice. Passing on, Mr. Skeat dealt with the distribution and antiquity of the snakestone in Scotland, Ireland, and England. In the last-named there are two great centres of the "ammonite" tradition, viz., at Whitby and Heynsham. At the latter place the tradition of snakestones with heads was traced back to the Elizabethan period. Mr. Skeat mentioned the uncoiled ammonites of the Cretaceous period described in Dr. A. R. Wallace's 'World of Life.' Raising the question whether prehistoric man paid heed to fossils, Mr. Skeat gave examples from early interments to show that he did. A comparative survey, drawing attention to the description of the ammonite in Pliny, its great rarity in Egypt (except for the coiled-serpent amulet with head and tail), and the widespread worship of the black ammonite, the symbol of Vishnu, completed this part of the subject.

"Thunderbolts"—either belemnites, as in Scotland and some parts of England, or nodules of marcasite, &c.—were next dealt with, after which the belief in the origin of stone axe-heads and arrow-heads was discussed, and its distribution traced in Scotland, Ireland, and England, the English belief being traced back to an Anglo-Saxon charm of about the tenth century. A brief comparative account of the distribution of this form of belief in ancient Rome and Greece, in America, in Egypt and Africa (where the special centre of the belief is localized in the western half of the continent), and in the Indian and Indo-Chinese regions followed, it being shown that the stone axe-heads regarded as thunderbolts are connected, like the "snakestones," with the ritual of the worship of Vishnu. At the same time, what may be called the orthodox belief of the Indo-European region was contrasted with native beliefs from Malaya in which it is alleged that the thunderbolt does not fall, but rises out of the ground, the belief being accompanied by some no less strange beliefs as to the origin of lightning, which is classified as the elephant herd flash, bison's lightning, tiger lightning, and, when accompanied by thunder, as sky-crash lightning.

Mr. E. Lovett exhibited a collection of stone charms, fossils, &c., to illustrate the paper. In the interesting discussion which concluded the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Longworth-Dames, Mr. Lovett, and others took part.

ARISTOTELIAN.—July 3.—Prof. G. Dawes Hicks, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. M. Gillespie, Mr. L. P. Jacks, Mr. Tudor Jones, Mr. G. H. Langley, Mr. H. S. Shelton, Miss Spurgeon, and Mr. A. S. White were elected Members. The Hon. Bertrand Russell was elected President for the ensuing session.

Prof. A. Caldecott read a paper on 'Emotionality: a Method of its Unification.' Emotions and affections can be reduced to orderliness and participate in the proper ideal of healthy life, in contrast with the method which would seek health by their suppression. Orderliness can be obtained to a partial extent by various groupings and regroupings of emotions into complexes, both simultaneous and successive, as Mr. Shand has demonstrated; but within the emotion or sentiment generally recognized as holding the central position, that of love, there is a core of a unique kind which may be described as the love of perfection. Without this there is not the possibility of complete and permanent unifica-

tion of the manifold of emotion, but with it is the capability of attracting and subordinating, directly or indirectly, every phase of the affective life. This view was supported by reference to Baron von Hugel's book 'The Mystical Element in Religion.' This places at our disposal the result of thirty years' consideration of the history of St. Catherine of Genoa, and constitutes a presentation of criticized and sifted material of a very remarkable kind. The character of this Italian of the fifteenth century exemplifies in a striking manner a lifelong effort to obtain unification on the part of a woman with a rich emotional endowment, varied to a degree which amounted to turbulence and threatened disorder. But the process of her experience showed such successive attainments of degrees of orderliness under the dominance of a central sentiment as to amount to almost complete integration. Whether or not so high a degree of success is frequent or rare would require a large range of inductive research to establish: the presentation of a single case so critically investigated at least establishes the possibility, and turns the edge of some of the prejudices against the value of emotionality in mental life. The paper was followed by a discussion.

CHALLENGER.—June 28.—Sir John Murray in the chair.

Messrs. A. Earland and E. Heron-Allen contributed a paper on some instances of selective skill and constructive ingenuity displayed by arenaceous Foraminifera. After briefly referring to the general selective power displayed by all the arenaceous forms, the authors dealt with the special powers of selection possessed by certain species in a marked degree. The purposes to which selection and constructive ingenuity appear to be applied are (1) defence; (2) the strengthening of the fabric of the test by particular methods of construction; (3) the enlargement of the superficial area of the test without increase of the living substance—a device which tends to retard the sinking of the organism into soft slime; and (4) the selection of bizarre or abnormal material, where no obvious advantage attends the choice. A striking instance of the last case of selection, for which no explanation had occurred to the authors, is that of *Haplophragmium agglutinans*, D'Orbigny, from Selsey, which displays a marked partiality for garnet, glauconite, and other mineral constituents of its surroundings, which it selects in preference to sand grains. Specimens and photographs were shown in illustration of the views of the authors, who are unable to accept any mechanistic explanation of the selection and constructive skill observed. Specimens in which the test was, apparently in order to increase its strength, composed of two layers, the spicules of which one was formed being disposed at right angles to those in the other, were especially striking.

Dr. W. T. Calman exhibited some Crustacea of the order Cumacea from the collection of the U.S. National Museum in Washington, and drew attention to the distribution of some species on the American coasts. In particular one species at least seems to belong, like certain other Crustacea and Mollusca, to an American Arctic (but not Circumpolar) fauna, whose representatives extend into the boreal regions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

A paper by Mr. H. J. B. Wollaston on a net designed to make truly vertical hauls in any weather, and on a method of calculating the filtration coefficient, was also communicated. The essence of the working of the net was that it was inverted, fell freely, with a liberal amount of slack warp, and fished as it descended, being closed before it was hauled in.

Discussions followed each paper.

Science Gossip.

MR. JOHN MURRAY announces 'Gravetye Manor,' an abstract from the tree and garden book kept by the owner, Mr. William Robinson; and 'The Bulb Book,' by Mr. John Weathers, which deals with plants from all parts of the world.

THE world of science has lost a distinguished figure in Dr. George Johnstone Stoney, who died last Wednesday week in London at the age of 85. Dr. Stoney ranks with the late Prof. Fitzgerald, his nephew, as one of the leading Irish masters of physics.

A Trinity College, Dublin, man, he was astronomical assistant to the Earl of Rosse, and later Professor of Natural Philosophy at Queen's College, Cork, and secretary of the same society. His work was chiefly on the physical constitution of the sun and stars, spectroscopy, and molecular physics. He invented the now universally accepted term "electron," and later research has confirmed many of his conclusions. He had been F.R.S. for many years, and received numerous other honours, including the first Boyle Medal in 1899.

THERE has been published as a Parliamentary Paper (post free 1½d.) a Statement of Grants in aid of Technological Work in Universities.

MR. T. F. CLAXTON, till lately Director of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, has been appointed Director of the British Colonial Observatory at Hong-Kong.

WOLF's periodical comet, which was photographed by the discoverer (as mentioned in our Science Gossip on the 1st inst.) at Heidelberg on the 19th ult., is reckoned at this return as comet *a*, 1911. According to M. Kamensky's ephemeris, it will be nearest the earth (distance about 1.71 in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, or 160,000,000 miles) at the end of the present month, but will not reach perihelion until nearly the end of February, 1912. It is now in Hercules, moving south-westerly towards Ophiuchus.

A NEW comet (*b*, 1911) was discovered by Mr. Kiess at the Lick Observatory on the morning of the 7th inst. It was of the ninth magnitude, with a tail, situated in the constellation Auriga, and moving in a south-westerly direction.

KEPLER in his works and letters makes frequent reference to a 'Confession of Faith' which he had published anonymously in 1623. This document was thought to be no longer extant, but has recently been discovered in the library of the Priests' Seminary at Wittenberg. The Confession fills 30 pages, and in simple, forcible language gives a summary of the views which had caused Kepler's controversy with the Württemberg Consistory. The finder of the Confession, the Professor of Mathematics at Munich, W. v. Dyck, considers the genuineness of the Confession beyond a doubt, and intends to publish the results of his investigations in the *Abhandlungen der Münchener Akademie der Wissenschaften*.

FINE ARTS

DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS BY SEYMOUR HADEN AND ALPHONSE LEGROS.

THE selection of prints by Sir Francis Seymour Haden at the Leicester Galleries is unusually fine, and the more attractive as containing a large proportion of those trial proofs which are so interesting to students. As a rule, such proofs show in Seymour Haden an etcher with a good grip of his subject from the first, as, for example, in the superbly confident *Grande Chartreuse* (39); but among the exceptions we find such a plate as the *Thames Ditton with a Sail* (51), which, timid and fumbling, was yet particularly successful in the final

result. On the whole, however, the completed work is good pretty much in proportion to the merits of the first jet of creative energy.

The etcher's needle is an implement which loosens what had otherwise been the tight draughtsmanship of a careful and conscientious artist. Its perfect impartiality as to direction (so different from the dictation of the pen, or even the point—like pencil or chalk, which takes form by its erosion as work proceeds), together with the ease with which it glides over the plate, gives to its master the power of shooting from end to end of his subject, of maintaining lively comparisons of form throughout its extent with a minimum of the physical inconvenience which readily snaps the thread of an artist's train of thought. The medium suited Haden to perfection. He had no very sure hold on any principles of design, but a quick recognition of the pictorially effective in nature. His etching-needle enabled him to seize upon this precariously apprehended vision while the impression was still fresh, and to set it down with a definition which, one fancies, must sometimes almost have surprised himself.

His immediate success was doubtless in part due to the fact that an amateur, whether of distinguished social position or picturesque obscurity, has always an interest for the general public. In part, however, it was due to his being exactly abreast of his age, neither behind nor in advance of public taste. The ostensibly literal realism of much of the black-and-white art of the sixties was none the less popular for being ennobled by a strain of subconscious poetry. That an artist should be studiously careful about detail was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the ordinary public; while vaguely to aspire after something else chimed in with the popular idea of the intuitive quality of genius. With the discrete realism of Meissonier's charming illustrations to the 'Contes Rémouïs,' some of Haden's earlier plates, such as *Kensington Gardens* (6) or *Mytton Hall* (7), have the strongest affinity; both are charged with sentiment without the artist apparently being preoccupied with anything of the kind. *Sub tegmine* (11) has the delicate atmosphere of Mr. J. W. North's early black-and-white drawings; and *The Fisherman* (47) is like a sketch of Keene's with its atmosphere of summer heat. *The Three Sisters* (93) recalls the work of a less famous artist, Karl Bodmer, whose engravings admirably express the romance of wild life in the virgin forest. All these artists were more or less popular because, in the same way as Haden, they agreed in the main with the public of their day in its conception of what their art should do.

Legros was not popular because he was an anachronism. The general structure of a design, which with Haden was a happy improvisation, useful for binding together a carefully studied mass of picturesque and daintily drawn detail, was with Legros the whole matter, and his thoughtfully matured, well-reasoned treatment of a theme, his refusal to admit any detail which did not enhance its primal significance, oppressed people by its seriousness. Like one of his own peasants, he is often himself bowed beneath the weight he chooses to bear, whereas Haden is usually quite equal to all the demands of his lighter art. But no one who goes from the Leicester Galleries to the galleries of Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach will doubt that Legros is far the greater artist. The constructive power of draughtsmanship shown in the two great plates

Victime de la Foudre (50) and *Les Bûcherons* (62), is prodigious. Surely, if with somewhat heavy hand, he employs the language of line and mass in the most direct and significant fashion. No. 46, *La Mort a préparé une Demeure à des Abandonnés*, and No. 4, a sepia drawing, *La Mort et le Bûcheron*, are again masterpieces. No. 10, *Paysan quittant sa Femme pour suivre la Fortune*, is an example of the use of chiaroscuro for purposes of dramatic expressiveness. In no other way could light and shadow be massed to give so inevitably and clearly a sense of the gist of the action—of the part played by each personage. Even the indifferent drawing of "Fortune" cannot obscure the issue.

THE ALLIED ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.

It has been claimed by the supporters of the principle of unrestricted exhibition that in practice it rather discourages than otherwise the multiplication of incapable painters. It is argued—and not unreasonably—that there are few things more chilling than to exhibit one's works where any one can go and see them, and to find that no one takes the trouble to do so. If one of the functions of the Allied Artists' Association be thus to give the *coup de grâce* to aspirants who might otherwise account for their failure by the alleged injustice of juries, there would still be a long career of usefulness before it, for its fourth exhibition includes a large proportion of works, the production of which serves no good purpose, and should be discouraged. The supply of these seems endless, and, though in each exhibition of the Association their number slightly dwindles, so also does the number of interesting works which reward the persevering visitor.

The latter, now that a certain accumulation of the capable work neglected by hanging committees has been disposed of, are found to consist mainly of a small number of pictures from Continental studios and the contributions of a group of colour-analysts, some of whom have been popularly labelled as the "Fitzroy School." Akin in aim to the work of that coterie—whether or no there is any actual connexion—is the painting of two artists new to us: Miss Lilian Lancaster (256 and 257) and Mr. G. D. Davison (186 and 187). Both use the agreeably "mat" surface, the less agreeable loading of paint, we are accustomed to in the works of Messrs. Harold Gilman and Spencer Gore; but the new-comers show a tendency to cling rather more slavishly to the contours of a figure, and rather less boldness in seizing upon the unexpected pattern resulting occasionally from the fact that different causes sometimes produce virtually the same colour; and hence the somewhat insistent technique becomes a little unpleasant. Mr. Malcolm Drummond's larger portrait (515)—the least satisfactory of his three exhibits—suffers in the same way by a tightening of the drawing of the face, as though it were a complete design in itself, as, indeed, a pretty face is disastrously prone to be in the hands of any but a very fine artist (hardly any of the first-rate portraits in the world are of obviously pretty women). Miss Nesta Wells (196-8) and Miss L. Harris (563 and 564) contribute less important work in the same school. Of its leaders, Mr. Walter Sickert has only some drawings (1186-8), carefully wrought as studies for portraits, but less stylish than is usual with him. Of Mr. Gore (120-22)

and Mr. Gilman (43 to 45) it is decidedly the latter who shows the finer work, his largest picture (43) being on the whole the most refined colour-design in the exhibition.

Among the foreign work the large decorative fruit piece (95) by the Russian Machkoff is a handsome piece of scene-painting of the sort admirably suited for festive improvisations, like the dressing of a Coronation route; but his other exhibits do not corroborate the good opinion we might form from this one. The *Soir d'Hiver* (644) of M. André Chapuy is a powerful, rather carelessly painted sketch; and there are capable minor works by F. Broeksmit (1178) and Alan Beeton (*Still Life*, 612).

English work of another kind than that of the fairly homogeneous group of artists already alluded to is contributed by Messrs. J. S. Aumonier (503) and W. J. Leech (478-80), by Miss Rowley Leggett (490-92), and by Messrs. James Pryde (408) and Bernard Sickert (207-8). In no case do these artists break fresh ground or reveal any great advance on work previously exhibited. Miss Leggett paints on a larger scale than hitherto, with the same rather muddy palette, redeemed by the same conscientiousness as to values. A closer attention to linear perspective might at once give greater elegance to her drawing, and, by relieving her chiaroscuro of some of the responsibility of expressing the relief of her subject, leave the artist free to attempt a rather more decorative scheme with fewer differences of tone.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT MEROË.

University of Liverpool, July 7, 1911.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS must thank your contributor of June 24th for his illuminative contribution to the subject of the identity of the Imperial bronze now on view in the British Museum. He is, however, slightly misled in supposing that I have ever stated that it represents Germanicus. In deference to the opinion of scholars and authorities whom I have consulted at home and abroad, I have, and do yet, admit the possibility of that theory. But my own feeling, in which I have been from the first supported by my colleagues, the Professor of History and the Professor of Classical Archaeology at Liverpool, and more recently by Prof. Studniczka of Leipzig, as well as (I believe) the Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum, in addition to your contributor, is that it represents the Emperor Augustus himself.

There is an allusion later in your contributor's article which I had rather he had omitted, but, as it is published, must supplement; that is, in regard to the gold treasure discovered and its ultimate destination. Your contributor admits that he wrote from appearances, and indeed he cannot have had any official knowledge of a matter which is entirely in the hands of the Committee themselves. But the suggestion that any of these generous contributors to archaeological work are in any sense tempted, whether before or after the event, by the chances of a "commercially profitable speculation" must be denied. It is not a fair imputation. It might do harm to benefaction, and it is contrary to the facts.

JOHN GARSTANG.

THE BUTLER PICTURES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, the 7th inst., the following pictures, the property of the late Mr. Charles Butler:—

Lucas de Heere, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with ermine sleeves and rich cap, holding her gloves and a pomander, 304l. Parmigiano, Portrait of a Nobleman, in dark dress edged with fur, and black cap, holding his gloves in his left hand, 315l. Adrian Ysenbrant, St. John, in red cloak over a hair shirt, holding a book, on which is seated a lamb; and Portrait of a Donor, in black dress with brown sleeves and fur collar, his hands clasped in prayer, hilly landscape with buildings in the background (two wings of a triptych), 472l. F. Zuccheri, Queen Elizabeth, in rich green dress with embroidered white sleeves, lace ruff and jewelled headdress, holding a feather fan in her right hand, 304l. The total of the 142 lots was 4,892l. 5s. 6d.

THE HUTH ENGRAVINGS.

ON Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in last week Messrs. Sotheby sold the Huth collection of engravings, the most important prices realized being the following:—

German and other Woodcuts of the fifteenth century: The Death of the Virgin Mary, 104l. Christ on the Cross, 81l. The Virgin and Child, 94l. St. Emeran and St. Alban, 50l. St. Sebastian, 100l. St. Ursula and her Companions, 80l. St. Veronica, 50l. Genealogical tree of the Dominicans, 1473, 51l.

Schrotblätter, or Prints à la manière criblee: The Death and Assumption of the Virgin, 135l. The Mass of St. Gregory, 150l. St. Oswald and St. Notburga, 100l. St. Cristina, 106l.

Engravings and Woodcuts, chiefly of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries: Anonymous, 95 plates of costumes and two duplicates, formerly ascribed to Hans Weigel circa 1550, 140l. The St. Erasmus Master, 26 engravings of the life of Christ, 144l. The Master E. S., Christ before Pilate, 305l.; the Flagellation, 50l.; Christ stripped of His garments, 145l.; the Resurrection, 340l.; Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, 170l. The Master L. Cz., The Flight into Egypt, 300l. The Playing-card Master, St. Michael, 52l. Bonnar and Trouvain, 348 engravings of the Court of France under Louis XIV., 162l. Hans Burgkmair, 34 woodcut illustrations to 'Der Weisskunic', 96l. Lucas Cranach, 117 woodcuts, 'Dye zaigung des hochlobwirdigen hailighums der Stifft Kirchen zu Wittenberg', 1509, 255l. Dürer, Adam and Eve, 370l.; The Nativity, 130l.; The Passion of Christ, 75l.; The Virgin with long hair, 110l.; the Virgin crowned with stars, 52l.; The Virgin with the Infant in swaddling clothes, 70l.; The Virgin with a pear, 61l.; The Virgin with the monkey, 60l.; St. George on horseback, 52l.; St. Hubert, 132l.; St. Jerome in his cell, 58l.; The Rape of Amyone, 74l.; Melancolia, 240l.; The Knight and Death, 270l.; The Coat of Arms with the skull, 110l.; Melanchthon, 70l.; the collection of his woodcuts formed by Abraham Ortelius, and subsequently owned by Michael Colyns, Mariette, Count Fries of Vienna, and Baron Verstolk of the Hague, 5,400l. Jean Duvet, 23 engravings illustrating the Apocalypse, 300l. Matthias Gerung, 48 woodcuts illustrating the Apocalypse, 82l. Wolfgang Huber, woodcut, three landsknechts marching to the right, 105l. Lucas Kilian, an ornamental alphabet, 50l. Crispin de Passe, Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, 102l. Turner, Liber Studiorum, 50l. 10s.

The total of the sale was 14,840l. 12s. 6d.

THE BUTLER COINS AND MEDALS.

ON Monday in last week Messrs. Sotheby began the seven-day sale of the collection of coins and medals formed by the late Mr. Charles Butler. Among the most important lots were the following:—

Greek, Gold: Egypt, Ptolemy I., large, 20l. Ptolemy II. and Arsinoë II. with Ptolemy I. and Berenice, 23l. Arsinoë, 22l. 5s.; another, 22l. Ptolemy III., 23l. Berenice II., 32l.

Greek, Silver: Naxos, tetradrachm, 32l. 10s.; another, 20l. 5s. Selinus, tetradrachm, 44l. 10s. Syracuse, medallion by Evanesius, 152l.; another specimen of the same coin, 145l.; another, without the artist's signature, 25l. Syracuse, Aga-

thocles, tetradrachm, 38l. Acanthus, tetradrachm, 36l. Bactria, Euthydemus, tetradrachm, 41l. Demetrius, tetradrachm, 44l. Antimachus I., tetradrachm, 109l.; another, similar, 59l. Eucratides, tetradrachm, 121l.; another, similar, 101l. Heliocles, tetradrachm, 77l.; another, similar, 57l. Cappadocia, Ariarathes IX., tetradrachm, 29l. Parthia, Mithradates II., tetradrachm, 40l.; another, similar, 30l. Pontus, Mithradates VI., tetradrachm, 28l.

Roman, Gold: Domitia, 29l. 10s. Trajan and Plotina, 22l. Hadrian, 24l. 5s.

Roman, Bronze: Septimius Severus, 20l. English and Foreign, Gold: James I., spurious, 1605, 24l. George III., pattern crown piece by W. Wyon, 1817, 45l. William IV., pattern five-pound piece by W. Wyon, 1831, 60l. James VI., twenty-pound piece, 1595, 40l. Genoa Republic, 24-ducat piece, 1711, 23l. 10s.

Medals: Large gold medal commemorating the defeat of the Armada, one of only three examples, 60l. Elizabeth, silver plaque by Simon de Passe, 46l. Napoleon, gold medal commemorating his surrender to the Bellerophon, 1815, 20l. Bronze medal of Sofonisba Anguissola of Cremona, c. 1575, 21l. 10s. Bronze medal of Giovanni dei Medici, 46l.

The total of the sale was 5,185l. 19s. 6d.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE LOUVRE has received from Mr. E. M. Hodgkins, the fine-art dealer, a welcome addition to the English School in that gallery in the form of six portraits. Three are by Downman, two by Richard Cosway, and one by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

AN International Exhibition is being arranged at Venice next year, opening on April 15th and closing on October 31st. There is to be a fine-art section, which promises to be of an important character.

A PORTRAIT of Dr. Gachet by Vincent van Gogh has just been presented to the Municipal Gallery at Frankfurt, a human document of extraordinary interest, probably painted between May and July, 1890. The Städel Institute, which adjoins the Municipal Gallery, contains an early work by Van Gogh, 'La Chaumière.'

THE important 'History of English Plate, Ecclesiastical and Secular,' upon which Mr. Charles J. Jackson has been engaged for many years, will be issued shortly in two handsome volumes. It is to be published jointly by Mr. B. T. Batsford and Country Life.

THE third volume of the Georgian Society may be expected by the subscribers within a fortnight. It is already in the binder's hands.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (July 15).—Modern Original Etchings, Dowdswell Galleries.
— Paintings by Masters of the British and Continental Schools, Mr. McLean's Gallery.
— Holland Tringham Memorial Exhibition, Modern Gallery.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Cleopâtre. Il Segreto di Susanna. La Bohème.*

THERE was a triple bill at Covent Garden on Tuesday evening. First came the Russian (or, one ought to say, Egyptian) ballet 'Cleopâtre'; attractive both as regards the action on the stage and the character and variety of the dances.

Mesdames Seraphine Astafiewa and Sophie Fedorova impersonated Cleopatra and the Princess Ta-hor most effectively, while M. Nijinsky was excellent as the favourite slave of Cleopatra. M. Adolf Bolm impersonated with success the young nobleman who is betrothed to the Princess, but, falling in love with the Queen, is forced to drink the cup of poison. The interesting action on the stage is enhanced by the highly characteristic music, selected by Arensky from Taneieff, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Glinka, Glazounoff, and Moussorgsky. M. Tcherepnin conducted admirably.

This ballet was followed by Ernanno Wolf-Ferrari's bright and clever Interlude in one act, entitled 'Il Segreto di Susanna.' The music à la Mozart is particularly bright and clever, but as the plot of the piece is very slight, a short cut would, we believe, prove of great advantage. Madame Lipkovska, a new-comer, was evidently nervous as Countess Susanna; but she sang well and acted most gracefully. Signor Sammarco was extremely good as the Count, while M. Ambrosini as the servant Sante was very amusing. Signor Campanini conducted. 'Il Segreto di Susanna' was followed by the charming 'Carnaval' ballet, noticed a fortnight ago.

ON the following evening Madame Lipkovska impersonated Mimi in 'La Bohème.' She was more successful, both as singer and actress, than on the previous evening; but the opera-house seems too large for her voice. She was, however, at her best in the third act, while in the final death-scene the apparent weakness of the middle notes of her voice produced an appropriately realistic effect. Signor Bassi was excellent as Rodolfo. Signor Campanini conducted well, except that he occasionally let the orchestra play too loud.

Musical Gossip.

MASSNET'S 'Thaïs' will be produced at Covent Garden, for the first time in England, on Tuesday evening next. Madame Edvina will impersonate Thaïs, and M. Gilly, Athanaël.

THE season of German opera at Covent Garden next October and November will be under the musical direction of Dr. Hans Richter. The works to be given will be the 'Ring,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' and Humperdinck's 'Königskinder.'

THE list of novelties at the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts has been published. They are eighteen in number, and seven of them are by British composers. Mr. Norman O'Neill is represented by 'Variations on an Irish Air' (Op. 29); Mr. Balfour Gardiner by 'Shepherd Fennell's Dance'; Mr. Cecil Forsyth by a small Suite for Orchestra; Mr. Raymond Roze by a Symphonic Poem, 'Antony and Cleopatra'; Mr. C. B. Rootham by an Orchestral Rhapsody, 'A Passer-by'; Mr. Eric Coates by a Miniature Suite; and Mr. Hamilton Harty by three pieces for oboe and orchestra.

Among the foreign novelties are Debussy's 'Children's Corner,' orchestrated as a Suite; a new Orchestral Suite and 'Roumanian Rhapsody,' No. 1, by Georges Enesco; a 'Fantasia' for pianoforte and orchestra by Louis Aubert; and a Suite, 'The Flute of Pan,' and Petite Suite for flute and orchestra, by Jules Mouquet and Henri Busser respectively.

Prof. Bantock's 'Beatrice and Dante,' Mr. Percy Pitt's 'English Rhapsody,' Delius's Symphonic Poem 'Paris,' Cowen's second set of 'Old English Dances,' Dvorák's 'Slavische Rhapsodien' and 'Symphonic Variations,' Svendsen's 'Zorahayda,' &c., will be heard for the first time at these concerts.

THE festival scheme at Bayreuth includes two performances of the 'Ring,' the one beginning on the 25th inst., the second on August 14th. Ellen Gulbranson will impersonate Brünnhilde. Minnie Saltzmann will appear for the first time at Bayreuth as Sieglinde. At the five performances of 'Die Meistersinger,' the part of Hans Sachs will be taken alternately by Soomer and Hermann Weil; and the Eva will be Lily Hafgren-Waag. At the seven performances of 'Parsifal' Ernest van Dyck and Heinrich Hensel will appear alternately in the title character. The former first took the part at Bayreuth in 1888, after having studied it with Felix Mottl. The conductors of the forthcoming festival will be Hans Richter, Karl Muck, and Michael Balling.

THE Mozart performances at the Residenz Theater, Munich, begin on the 30th inst., and end on September 8th. They will consist of the two short operas, 'Bastien und Bastienne' and 'Titus' (Aug. 15th); 'Così fan tutte' (Aug. 16th); 'Figaro' (Aug. 10th and Sept. 8th); 'Il Seraglio' (Aug. 29th); and 'Don Juan' (July 30th and Aug. 26th). In consequence of the death of Felix Mottl, a new conductor had to be found—not an easy matter for these special performances. Application was made to Dr. Richard Strauss, whose love for Mozart's music is well known, and, according to the latest news, he has promised to conduct part of the series.

FOR the Wagner performances at the Prinz Regent Theater, Munich, negotiations have been opened with Alfred Hertz and Toscanini, two conductors of the first rank. There will be three cycles of the 'Ring,' the first beginning on August 2nd, the second on August 18th, and the third on September 4th. 'Tristan' will be given on July 31st and August 9th and 12th; and 'Die Meistersinger' on August 14th and 28th and September 9th.

FELIX MOTTL has bequeathed his fine library, also autographs by Haydn and Beethoven, to the city of Vienna. Autographs by Hummel are bequeathed to that composer's native city. Mottl's autographs of Bellini, Berlioz, and Wagner are to be sold by auction. Among those of Wagner one will, no doubt, be the unpublished Fantaisie in F sharp minor, which the present writer once heard him, in his home at Carlsruhe, play from the score.

MR. OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN's new opera-house in Kingsway is to be opened on the 11th of November. In selecting the works for his first season he has, he states, "given preference to works possessing dramatic interest combined with musical value." His list contains thirty-two numbers. The first sixteen, to be sung in French, include seven by Massenet. 'Hérodiade,' 'Manon,' 'Werther,' 'La Navarraise,' and 'Le

Jongleur de Notre Dame' have all been heard at Covent Garden. Of the other two, 'Thaïs' will be produced there next Tuesday, as mentioned above. 'Don Quichotte,' the most recent of all those named, will be new. The only one of Massenet's operas which has met with any success in London is 'Manon'; hence the prominence given to him by Mr. Hammerstein is bold. The other French novelties will be 'Quo Vadis?' by Nougues, a work produced at Nice in 1909, and 'The Violin Maker of Cremona,' by Hubay.

Of the operas to be given in Italian, only two novelties are promised: 'Siberia,' and 'Dolores.' Verdi is represented by six works, while 'Norma,' 'La Favorita,' and 'Lucia' show that Mr. Hammerstein places faith in Italian opera of the old school. Mr. Thomas Beecham tried classical opera, modern novelties, and revivals of English works, but found that, with the exception of Strauss's 'Elektra' and 'Salome,' which for special reasons drew large audiences, the public took no interest in his scheme. Mr. Hammerstein's new venture is on very different lines. Of a long list of artists, the names of only two are familiar, namely, Madame Lina Cavalieri and M. Maurice Renaud.

A DEMONSTRATION OF SCHOOL SINGING will be given at the Royal Academy of Music on Monday evening, the 24th inst., before the Canadian teachers visiting England, under the auspices of the League of Empire. A programme of school music will be given by a choir of 150 children—girls and boys from the Farmer Road Council School, Leyton, and the London College for Choristers, Paddington, all of whom have taken first prizes at Blackpool and Morecambe Musical Festivals. A special feature of the Demonstration will be an exhibition of the Jacques-Daleroze Rhythmic Gymnastics. Dr. W. H. McNaught (chairman of the meeting), Miss Margaret Nicholls, and Mr. James Bates will be the conductors.

THE valuable musical library of E. H. Prout is now installed in a stately oak case in the principal room of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and is accessible to students.

AN incomplete manuscript of Wagner's 'Die Hochzeit' is said to have been discovered in a second-hand shop at Berlin, and to have been purchased by an English collector for £1,750. It was at Leipzig in 1832 that Wagner began to compose an opera of this name. He sketched, also scored, an Introduction, chorus, and septet for the first scene. Both sketch and score were probably left behind at Dresden when Wagner hastily quitted that city in 1849. In 1879 he heard of the score being offered for sale by a Würzburg collector, who asked 250*l.* for it. Ellis, or rather Glasenapp, tells us in his 'Life of Richard Wagner' that Wagner began a lawsuit to recover his manuscript. His claim was, however, dismissed, and he had to pay costs amounting to 600 marks. Does the manuscript just discovered contain the sketch or score, or both?

MESSRS. SOTHEY will sell by auction on Monday an autograph letter of Wagner's, dated Zurich, January 21st, 1853. It contains references to 'The Flying Dutchman' and 'Tannhäuser.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

MON.-SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Matinee on Wednesday.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

CRITERION.—*The Girl Who Couldn't Lie.*
By Keble Howard.

CANDOUR, when it is turned to humorous account on the stage, is generally represented as an involuntary virtue, and the instinct which prompts the playwright so to treat it is just and natural. Telling the truth at all times and at all costs is so rare a habit in human nature that it cannot well be attributed to a character without some sort of excuse or explanation. Sir William Gilbert did homage to this principle when, in order to render plausible his hypothesis of a whole set of persons revealing their mutual opinions and secret thoughts to one another, he placed them in a magic "Palace of Truth." Similarly, in a play in which Mr. Hawtrey figured not long ago, we were afforded the piquant spectacle of a man giving frankly his real estimates of his friends and associates to the detriment of his own interests; but he was suffered to do this against his will, and merely because he was wearing a particular ring.

Now it is just the need for some justification of his heroine's sudden fit of bluntness that Mr. Keble Howard has overlooked in his new Criterion comedy; her policy of blurring out home-truths is pictured as deliberate, and therefore seems as offensive as it is unlikely. If she could not check herself when she broke up the peace of her family at breakfast time, and told her father that he was a snob, her mother that she was a liar, her elder sister that she was a "cat," and her brother that he was a fool, we could laugh over the uproar Pauline produces as brought about not by any vice of her own, but by some power superior to her volition. But when we learn that it is a mere vow to speak the truth which induces her thus to insult her relatives, each in turn, and subsequently to repeat scandal in her mother's drawing-room and carry tales from one guest to another, we are left no alternative but to denounce her as guilty of outrageous rudeness. For she is scarcely ever faced with the dilemma of having either to be candid or to tell a lie; she has nearly always the possibility of holding her tongue; so that the author's title is a misnomer.

But if we may regard Pauline as a kind of grown-up "enfant terrible" in whom impishness has been replaced by reckless devotion to an idea, then, though it is hard to like her, we may be amused by her persistence, especially as it meets with condign punishment. And if rhetoric too often dominates the play and makes its scenes rather monotonous, Mr. Keble Howard shows all his customary drollery and lightness of touch in depicting

the humours of a middle-class household. The Huegalls themselves, with their commonplace types, their social hypocrisies, and their combination of pettiness and sentiment, prove a delightful, if rather conventional group; and Pauline's outspokenness, though monstrous enough, has the advantage that it puts them through their capers.

The heroine of the comedy obtains an indefatigable representative in Miss Muriel Pope, a young actress who has certainly gifts of diction, but is not called upon to do much more than talk in her present part. Pauline's tongue does not leave her companions much opportunity while she is on the scene; nevertheless various members of her family are just sufficiently individualized, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Franklin Dyall, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Pearl Keats, and Miss Elaine Steddall; and neat little character-sketches are also supplied by Mr. Gwenn and Miss Sydney Fairbrother. Probably the author's joke would go much better if Pauline's speeches were ruthlessly "cut" and were also allowed here and there some provocation.

The Tragical History of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. By William Shakespeare. New Place Edition de Luxe. (A. & C. Black.)—An eminent French writer once observed that if one only praised the things one liked, the work of a critic would be too easy. The ideals that Mr. Humphries, the editor of this "New Place" series, has set before himself are quite different from those which make up the perfect book in our estimation, but he has succeeded in producing in our minds a very favourable impression. He is apparently aiming at the effect of a seventeenth-century page with the technical skill of a Baskerville. In this he has been well seconded by his printers, and the result is harmonious, while great pains have evidently been taken with the typographical problems involved. The text is constructed from an imposing list of sources—the first, second, and eighth quartos, the first folio, and Hanmer, as well as later editions. But editorial responsibilities seem to sit light on Mr. Humphries. If you use the first quarto, it implies that you follow its readings when they coincide with the first folio against the second quarto, e.g., "the fretful porcupine," not the "fearfull": our editor follows the second quarto. Again, if you use Hanmer at all, it is for the sake of his conjectural emendations; yet Mr. Humphries neglects the best of them. We find, too, that he uses certain of Collier's emendations without citing him as an authority. These points are noted lest the innocent parade of p. xi or the fact that the work is copyrighted should lead Mr. Humphries or the public into thinking that this edition has any greater textual value than the ordinary reprint. At the same time it must be understood that, to all intents and purposes, Mr. Humphries's text is good, and that in all other respects the book is a handsome and well-executed specimen of the English book at its best before the advent of the Morris revival of printing. The purchaser will not only have a fine book, but also the satisfaction of feeling that he has contributed to the Shakespeare National Theatre, to which the profits of this edition are devoted.

THE 'TRACHINÆ' AT THE COURT THEATRE.

THE players of Bedford College are winning for themselves a place of honour amongst those who help the modern world to understand Greek drama. The traditional opinion that the Athenians were a race of fools with a sense of form, who wrote tedious verse to perfection, has been ousted by a new doctrine, less false, but even more dangerous. A race of scholars arose who assumed, reasonably enough, that plays written by intelligent men for an intelligent public could not be quite so dull as tradition proclaimed; and though to rob the classics of their terrors needed much audacity and some irreverence, the new ideas won ground by sheer force of plausibility. Unfortunately, to the modern scholar an intelligent public meant a public of modern scholars. He peopled the Attic theatre with an audience of cultivated liberals, and by "a good play" meant the sort of play such a public would relish. Whence it followed that the Athenian dramatists must have concerned themselves with those problems which have been acutely discussed in the plays of Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Shaw.

As a fact, Athenian tragedy is never, or hardly ever, concerned with intellectual matters of any sort; its business is to express emotion, and this it has done in the most perfect literary form ever devised by man. The great merit of Miss E. B. Abraham's performance is that she plays the part of Deianeira neither as if that lady were a relic of the most insipid period of classical sculpture, nor yet as though she were cousin german to Hedda Gabler. When she errs, she errs on the side of modernity; and that is as it should be. Certainly she puts too much "psychology" into the character of the fond, gentle lady, whose simple humanity at pathetic odds with Fate wins sympathy from the audience without effort or emphasis; while a hankering after the latest subtleties has led her to misunderstand completely the passage (580-95 in the acting edition) in which she supposes the queen to be justifying herself to a reluctant chorus, whereas, in fact, she is justifying herself to the Universe, and giving the audience a hint. The meek chorus is only too willing to agree.

Poor is the triumph of Fate over a timid woman. Hercules is a more splendid, but not less helpless victim. Mr. G. Edwards understands the part well. Very fine was the passionate indignation, surging up through physical agony, in the first great speech; and this mood is made to prevail until in the name "Néσσος" the hero recognizes the finger of God. From that point, though violent and dictatorial still to his son and the respectful mortals about him, the tyrant submits sullenly to those he can neither vanquish nor appease.

Mr. Garrod, who played the part of Hyllus, spoke his lines exceedingly well. Perhaps the chorus was a little too classical, that is to say, too stiff and lackadaisical; but the phrasing was always pretty and sometimes unexpected, and the lovely strophe beginning,

ὦν αἰόλα νῆξ ἐναρξζομένα

seemed to gain a new enchantment from the delicately concerted voices.

Scholars will have to bring strong arguments to justify what is an obvious literary blemish in the distribution of the concluding lines. Somehow or other, between Hyllus and the chorus, the sombre intensity of the

complaint was allowed to evaporate. The words,

τὰ δὲ νῦν ἐστὼτ' οἰκτρὰ μὲν ἡμῖν,
αἰσχρὰ

and

κοῦδὲν τοῦτων ὅ τι μὴ Ζεὺς

should come from the same lips, surely.

O Providence, I will not praise,
Neither for fear, nor joy of gain,
Your blundering and cruel ways.

And all men's miserable days,
And all the ugliness and pain,
O Providence, I will not praise.

C. B.

Dramatic Gossip.

TO-NIGHT His Majesty's closes for a while after a highly successful season, in which 'Henry VIII.' has been prominent. Sir Herbert Tree is expected to say something about his future plans.

MISS LILLIAN MCCARTHY is doing well at the Little Theatre with 'Fanny's First Play,' which yesterday reached its hundredth performance.

NEXT Tuesday 'Bunt Pulls the Strings' will be put in the evening bill at the Haymarket, and will be preceded by 'The Touch of Truth,' which has two characters, a Mummer and a Scribbler.

IN the afternoon at the same place Ellen Terry will give her second lecture on 'Shakespeare's Heroines,' devoting herself specially to Beatrice. Scenes will be included from 'Much Ado,' 'As You Like It,' 'Coriolanus,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.'

CORRIGENDUM.—No. 4367, p. 53, col. 3, end of first paragraph, for "topography" read *typography*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H.—C. F. S.—T. B.—W. L. C.—E. D.—M. B.—E. G.—Received.

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